FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 183 22 September 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Stockholm Delegates Stop Clock To Reach Accords AA 1
Agreement of 'Great Importance' AA 1
AFP Report AA 1
Falin Views Importance of Nuclear Moratorium AA 2
[NEW TIMES No 36]
Arbatov Interview on Moratorium, Disarmament AA 5
Part One AA 5
Part Two AA 7
Part Three AA 9
Scientist Rebuts U.S. Need for Nuclear Tests AA 11
Paper Explains USSR 1961 N-Test Resumption AA 12
[Mozgovoy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Sep]
U.S. Strikes 'Discordant Note' at BW Conference AA 13
[Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 19 Sep]

WORLD & NATIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Round Table' CC 1
U.S. 'Trying To Block USSR Entrance Into GATT' CC 7
Bovin on Stockholm Conference, Leaders' Meeting CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shevardnadze Sees Reagan, Holds News Conference A 1
Gorbachev Message for Reagan A 1
News Conference A 1
Kornilov Stresses Desire for Summit, Arms Accord A 5
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 20 Sep]
Americans' Views on Summit, Daniloff Cited [Zvyagin] A 7
Daniloff Case Exploited To Impede Dialogue A 8
Kornilov on Familiar 'Strategy' A 8
Link With Move Against UN Staff A 9
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA]
Paper Alleges Persecution of Journalists in U.S. A 10
[Andronov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 17 Sep]
Further on Jurmala Conference Developments A 11
IZVESTIYA Faults U.S. Attitudes A 11
[Vostrukhov, Itskov, Shalnev 17 Sep]
Intentions Contrast A 13
[Novikov, Sagaydak in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 18 Sep]
Arms Race, Regional Conflicts [Rostov, Pozner] A 14
Soviet Official: Meeting 'Useful' [Rostov] A 18

NORTHEAST ASIA

Shevardnadze Cites Gorbachev-Nakasone Exchanges [KYODO] C 1
Japanese Official Holds 'Frank' Talks in Moscow C 1
S&T Protocol Signed With Japan in Tokyo C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Shabayev: Islamabad Encouraging Terrorist Activity D 1
Iran Steps Up 'Repressions' Against Afghans D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Sep]

EASTERN EUROPE

Foreign Ministry Talks Held With Bulgaria F 1
Jaruzelski Stops Over en Route to Mongolia F 1
Demichev Receives, Talks With Patriarch German F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Akhromeyev Pays Official Visit to Turkey G 1
Visit Ends 19 Sep G 1
Thatcher, Kohl Military Participation Criticized G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Visiting Libyan Peace Group Official Interviewed H 1
Commerce Official Views Relations With Iran H 2
Kuwaiti 'Source' Terms Talks Extremely Successful [KUNA] H 3
Tanker Attacked Discussed [KUNA] H 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brutents-Led Delegation Arrives in Uruguay K 1
Gromyko Receives New Cuban Envoy's Credentials K 1
Moscow Reports on Chilean Union Press Conference [Magallanes] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further Reportage on Gorbachev Tour of Krays R 1
Talks With Krasnodar Leader R 1
Addresses Stavropol Citizens R 4
Converses With Farm Workers R 7
Visits Novoaleksandrovsk R 10
PRAVDA Editorial Discusses Socialist Competition [2 Sep] R 13
Resolutions Adopted on Developing Visual Arts R 15
[PRAVDA 11 Sep]
Yeltsin's Sep Activities Summarized R 22
Attends School Opening [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Sep] R 22
Chairs Transportation Meeting [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Sep] R 22
Chairs Winter Readiness Meeting [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Sep] R 23
Attends Education Meeting R 24
Visits Festival R 24

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 18-21 Sep Reported T 1
Progress of Field Work Up to 15 Sep Reported T 3

STOCKHOLM DELEGATES STOP CLOCK TO REACH ACCORDS

LD201836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europes is nearing its conclusion. Our correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov reports from the Swedish capital:

Late yesterday evening, the conference delegates decided to stop the clock in order to come to an agreement on the remaining unresolved issues. It's as if time was standing still in the Kulturheset building where the conference is taking place. Here, as before, 19 September is the official day for the end of the forum's work. But before stopping the clock, the conference participants provisionally adopted the majority of the clauses of the final document.

Early this morning, the delegates continued their talks in working groups. What is being discussed in particular is the problem of monitoring the fulfillment of accords that will be adopted in Stockholm. The majority of conference participants are optimistic and believe in its success. The only thing that can hinder this is the unconstructive stance of the United States, which has more than once already tried to win unilateral advantages for itself. But the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have never been adherents of diplomatic barter; they have always advocated achieving accords that would guarantee equal security of all the states participating in the talks. Is the Stockholm conference fated to end with positive results and strengthen confidence and security in Europe? This will become known very soon.

Agreement of 'Great Importance'

LD220942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Sep (TASS) -- The first stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe has ended in the Swedish capital with the adoption of a final document aimed at strengthening mutual understanding and turning the European continent into a region of stable peace and cooperation. A qualitatively new level has been reached on the way to creating an atmosphere of greater confidence and strengthening security, which correspond to the vital interests of all the European states and peoples. The results of the Stockholm negotiations testify -- O.A. Grinevskiy, special envoy, head of the USSR delegation, declared at the final plenary session -- that the policy of relaxation of tension has great reserves, that the logic of confrontation has been outgrown, and that the trend toward strengthening peace has deep roots and is in principle irreversible. The results of the forum created a favorable basis for further progress toward a stage-by-stage realization of further effective and specific measures aimed at developing and stepping up the whole all-European process that was initiated more than 10 years ago in the Finnish capital. The results of the forum are of great importance for the work of the Vienna conference of representatives of member states of the Helskinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and serve as the guarantee of a successful start to the second stage of the conference, at which issues relating to disarmament on the European Continent will be discussed.

AFP Report

AU191047 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, Sept 19 (AFP) -- The head of the U.S. delegation at European disarmament talks here Friday said that his task had been seriously undermined by recent leaks in Washington indicating a softening of the NATO position on checking Soviet troop movements.

But as the last day of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) began both sides stepped up efforts to reach a last-minute compromise on an accord to restore "confidence" regarding the military situation in Europe.

U.S. chief negotiatior Robert Barry said he was "damned mad" at having learnt of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) shift from repors in THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES Wednesday. "There is nothing worse for a negotiatior than to see his instructions published before he gets them," he said early Friday morning.

The reports, which were neither officially confirmed nor denied officially, revealed that the While House had decided to retract a demand that neutral planes be used to inspect movements of Soviet troops in Europe.

The choice of the planes would thus be left to the monitoring country and the country be be monitored, which in effect gives Moscow the right to veto. The shift modified what observers here saw as a major issue in the talks.

After the new stand was officially adopted Thursday, however, the Soviet Union noticeably toughened its general negotiating position, probably encouraged by the leaks, which had made it impossible for Western delegates to barter off their concessions.

But Soviet delegation head Oleg Grinevskiy was in more accommodating mood Friday morning, declaring that "90 per cent" of the NATO proposals on inspecting troops movements were "acceptable to us." "We welcome the plane proposals if they are based on an accord between the monitoring country and the country to be monitored," he added.

He was also optimistic on "resolving" the "delicate problem" of setting the thresholds above which troops manoeuvers would have to be declared and checked. The West wants the thresholds low enough so that the number of inspections can be increased. The current system has checks announce 21 days in advance for movements of 25,000 men or more.

Mr. Grinevskiy stood firm however on refusing demands by NATO that Western vehicles be used for land inspections.

A U.S. delegation member said Friday that if the Soviet Union didn't compromise, there would be no accord.

The conference is formally scheduled to close at midnight Friday, but the conference will probably be extended into the weekend to in and effort to reach an accord.

FALIN VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

PM190925 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 36, 15 Sep 86 pp 3-4

[Valentin Falin article: "The Age of Wars Is Past. Moscow Appeals to Common Sense"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan agreed in Geneva last November that practical steps should be taken to improve Soviet-American relations as part of the process of improving the overall world situation. The parties pledged to concentrate their efforts on preventing an arms race in outer space and ending the arms race on earth. The idea was that the summit meeting the sides planned and are still planning for 1986 would sum up these joint and unilateral efforts and consolidate their results to make the fresh progress.

Travelling in the Soviet Far East, Mikhail Gorbachev noted in one of his speeches that the understanding between the President and himself was not to meet at all events, regardless of the situation and of what the two sides were doing jointly or unilaterally. We do not need a summit for the sake of a summit, just to fan the wind. The peoples expect from the leaders actions, not words.

If they seek concrete measures, the states are naturally expected to concentrate on problems which lend themselves to practical solutions. One such problem, comparatively easy to resolve technologically and politically, is the ending of nuclear weapon tests. It is simple because the Soviet Union has been refraining from nuclear tests for more than a year now and because the only thing needed to settle the matter is good will on the part of the United States. Regrettably, Washington has declined every Soviet offer -- and there have been several -- on formalizing a nuclear test ban. To all appearances, the Soviet drafts and proposals have not even been seriously considered.

Meanwhile, continued nuclear testing (or a test ban) is the answer to the question of what the two powers plan for the future. Do they want to escalate preparations for war or are they going to reverse them, work for the deliverance of mankind from nuclear weapons and endeavour to create stable and more humane conditions for the international community? This, in fact, is the key question about what there should be absolute clarity. Innuendo and prevarication in the matter of survival are intolerable and inadmissible.

Washington's refusal to stop testing nuclear weapons does not tally with its declarations that it is desirable "eventually" to have these weapons banned and taken out of the arsenals of all countries. Yet the practical American course of developing new systems and types of nuclear weapon is entirely compatible with U.S. attempts to wreck the entire arms control system developed with so much effort in the 1960s and 1970s. The refusal to join the Soviet moratorium, the subversion of the ABM treaty, the continuing tests in Nevada and the avowed intention no longer to comply with the SALT-1 and SALT-2 accords are all falling into a pattern.

Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, spelled out the reasons for which the Americans decided not to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty. The ratification of the treaty, according to him, would have meant that the principles which underlay the process of the limitation of strategic offensive arms would have been carried into the 1980s and become binding on the U.S. -- and the current Administration could not have lived with such a situation.

So it is principles that Washington is unhappy about, especially the principle of equality and equal security. The United States does not consider security to be an asset common to all states but wants for itself a special, custom-built security which disregards the interests and vital needs of others. The Americans even threaten other countries that if they do not agree to it, the U.S. will claim it by force.

The concept of forces should not be simplified and reduced to weapons in firing positions: the persistent U.S. attempts to involve the Soviet Union in a competition in the development of ever newer weapons systems, which are becoming increasingly costly, are also a form of warfare. The Americans once called it the "cold" war, although the philosophy behind it was little different from that of a "shooting" war. In 1947, when Washington had even less regard than today for public opinion and its own allies, the goal was formulated to increase dramatically the external burden on the U.S.S.R. with a view to destroying or eventually eroding the Soviet type of government. [paragraph continues]

Today something reminiscent of that insane idea is called the Strategic Defense Initiative.

To all appearances, the lesson of the cold war and the "painful revision" of policy in the 1960's and 1970's has been lost on Washington.

Adults are sometimes victim of infantile diseases and such ailments have very dangerous effects. But will mankind have to wait for them to recover? If the neoglobalists were isolated from the rest of the world, they could be left to their own devices. But the U.S. Administration is not going to fight itself or go in for shadowboxing: the plan is to put space strike stations into orbit over other countries. This is equivalent to the de facto establishment before the second world war of a continuous air patrol system over the key military targets of a "potential enemy." At that time no one would have tolerated it and today, in the nuclear age, the idea is not likely to be accepted by anyone in his right mind.

So it is to the common sense, instinct for survival, dignity and ordinary human notions of morality of Americans, West Europeans and other people the world over that we appeal.

It was pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union does not see international relations uniquely in terms of Soviet-American relations. The international community consists of almost 160 nations, each with its specific interests, traditions and characteristics. However, the world is so small and interrelated that the contribution of every state and region to security and lessening the threat of war is extremely important and desirable.

The ebb and flow of Soviet-American relations directly affect many countries, if only because American first-strike weapons are deployed in Western Europe and Asia, and American bases form a dense web in the Old and New World alike. Hence, the efforts to make weapons even deadlier and more sophisticated, which is the purpose of continued nuclear testing, affect the whole world community. New, more efficient weapons detract immediately from world security and this adverse process is being exacerbated.

Military technology cannot be allowed to decide the future of humanity, even if this is what the powerful and influential Western military-industrial complex would like. Even today, in view of the flight time of the American first-strike missiles to target, the world is living within 6 minutes of catastrophe. It is the duty of political leaders to avert the countdown, to break the vicious circle of the arms race and make the powers that be realize that the age of wars among nations is over. The fate of our civilization is inseparably bound to continued, lasting peace now and for all time, whatever the good or evil human genius may come up with.

ARBATOV INTERVIEW ON MORATORIUM, DISARMAMENT

Part One

LD162314 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Part One of three-part interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov. "Soviet specialist on the United States" by unidentified correspondent; place not specified; Arbatov speaking in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- live or recorded]

[Text] Continuing our program, we invite you to listen to a conversation with the outstanding Soviet specialist on the United States, Academician Georgiy Arbatov. Academician Arbatov represents the Soviet Union in the Olof Palme independent commission on disarmament and security matters. The conversation which we are starting today and continuig tomorrow and the day after will broach certain problems of disarmament of a general nature, and that of the moratorium on nuclear explosions in particular. Here is the first question addressed to Academician Georgiy Arbatov:

A dispute is in progress as to what comes first, disarmament, or trust? Or should the order be: Trust first, disarmament second?

[Arbatov] In my view these matters have always been mutually connected. But if, in the old days, bad political relations occasioned by a lack of trust caused countries to arm themselves, things are now the other way round. The militarization of the all social life in the West has exceeded permissible bounds, taking in literally every area, from the economic to the spiritual. Thus the arms race in itself, I would say, is now becoming the main source of distrust, and therefore of political tension. In other words, the arms race has become a kind of automatic, self-reproducing system. It creates new weapons, new weapons create still more distrust, which in turn stimulates the production of weapons. In this way a kind of vicious circle arises, which can be broken only in the weapons sector. Hence the conclusion that disarmament is the primary phenomenon, so a bilateral moratorium could be an important step along that path.

[Question] And are not ideological differences a source of distrust?

[Arbatov] Only in part. But, distrust engendered by differences in ideology is a secondary phenomenon -- rather, a screen. There have been hardly any purely ideological conflicts in the world.

The most important matter is this: Seeing the Americans producing weapons aimed exclusively against us, and nobody else -- on this score we can have no doubt -- we begin to wonder what their intentions are. In reply, we begin to produce weapons ourselves. And these weapons give rise to similar questions among the Americans -- I can't rule that out. Thus the cause of all threats is precisely the arms race, the generator of mutual suspicion, distrust, tension, and of conflicts. I would venture to assert that even regional conflicts depend on this, since in the final analysis they are decided by so-called central relations -- that is, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, between NATO and the Warsaw PACT.

[Question] Could you give an example to support that?

[Arbatov] Certainly. The October 1973 Near East war. It broke out during conditions of detente. Henry Kissinger was paying frequent visits to Moscow, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to Washington, often called on the U.S. President The fairly high level of trust at that time made it possible for us not only to localize the conflict within a few days, but also to work out a mechanism for settling it. But if such a war were to break out now, would we be able to localize it, given the current overall mistrust? It is difficult to give a categorical answer.

[Question] We have reached this conclusion, then: trust, with the aid of disarmament But the Americans also see other routes leading to trust.

[Arbatov] The Americans endeavor to replace the essential problem with a technical one. They propose hot lines, crisis groups, and so on. We have nothing against that, but what is the good of it. I myself have often taken part in discussions of that type. I have asked that such a situation as this be imagined, grotesque though it may seem:

Let's say there is a phone-call. It's Reagan calling Gorbachev: My deepest apologies, Mr Gorbachev, but some fools here have fired off a few missiles in your direction; don't take it too seriously.

Well, the communications system worked. But what is our side to do? In short, all these technical matters are fine as long as trust exists. If, however, I suspect that the missiles are aimed at us, at our headquarters, then we have to respond with a similar launching of missiles. Thus disarmament, that great and serious problem, is difficult to replace by anything else. All U.S. attempts to evade disarmament as the basic questions on the agenda are dangerous and unfounded.

[Question] So far we have pondered disarmament and trust; but after all the solving of these important matters is not a goal in itself but only a way of gaining security and one of several at that -- ways which run parallel to each other.

[Arbatov] Quite so. Let us remember that the concept of all-round security, put forward at the 27th congress, includes all areas. In the military-political area there is a need, over and above all, to recognize the principles of peaceful coexistence, the right of another state to shape its life without outside interference. And, by the way, it is this very right that is being violated by the neoglobalist policy of America and is being rejected by it.

Measures in the economic sphere are also important and they are gaining in importance at the moment. They concern the condition of the developing countries -- that is, the greater part of mankind. There are absolutely dreadful conditions there which are becoming ever more insufferable. They could bring about political conflicts and change, in turn, into military conflicts.

Our proposals within the framework of an all-round security system also include measures in the humanitarian sphere, which are significant for trust, mutual understanding, and strong, durable relations. In addition they concern the whole sphere of people's mentality; they are aimed against misconceptions, prejudices, against racism and chauvinism, against the propaganda of war. These are the most important measures, although, of course, it is also necessary to solve the purely human problems -- those of the reunification of families, the exchange of information, and so on.

[Question] While we're talking of trust in interhuman relations: the Americans speculated on this matter for some time and then, when they were offered wide-ranging cooperation in this sphere, too, they suddenly started to back out. It is enough to recall the spring debate of experts on the matter of interhuman contacts, held in Bern. Then the United States, at the last moment, announced a veto of a document agreed upon by 35 countries taking part in the all-European process. How do you assess such a move?

[Arbatov] This is very characteristic of American tactics. Frankly we are only just beginning to learn how to combat it. Only please understand me well: We are fighting against American tactics -- that does not mean we are fighting Americans. One must constantly learn to live in contemporary, new situations. After all, no one is perfect. Speaking in the French Parliament, Comrade Gorbachegev said that human thought cannot, unfortunately, keep up with changing realities. Currently we are busy trying to rearrange many of our conceptions in accordance with these new realities in, among other things, military and political matters. Here we are totally self-critical -- although the results of our efforts are already visible to the whole world. They include a whole series of Soviet proposals; they include the shaping of a new way of thinking which would accord with the present time and which has already reached a definite level of maturity.

Part Two

LD172112 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Part two of three-part interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, by unidentified correspondent; place not given; Arbitov speaking in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- live or recorded]

[Text] We will continue yesterday's conversation with the well-known Soviet expert on U.S. affairs, Academician Georgiy Arbatov. Academician Arbatov represents the Soviet Union in the Olof Palme independent commission on disarmament and security affairs, Yesterday, we discussed the principle based on trust through disarmament. Here is today's first for Academician Georgiy Arbatov:

[Question] Americans more and more often now claim that if the United States joined the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests it would undermine their security. Is this, in your opinion, true naivete or intended hypocrisy?

[Arbatov] In my opinion, the question has not been very well put because answering it I would have to accuse the U.S. leaders of telling a treacherous lie, or claim without sufficient evidence that it is true naivete. I can only say that serious U.S. experts believe that a mutual moratorium has nothing to do with undermining the security of the United States. Just the opposite. Bringing nuclear tests to an end and real steps on the path to disarmament until the complete liberation from nuclear weapons would be compatible with the vital interests of U.S. security. It would be as compatible with U.S. interests as with our interests.

[Question] What positions on U.S. security have you encountered?

[Arbatov] Some people think that true U.S. security will be guaranteed the moment the Americans are able to plant in the Soviet Union someone like Duvalier or Marcos, and as the leader, someone who would be obedient to the United States.

Exactly this, no more, nor less. When the Soviet Union was referred to in the United States as an evil empire, such opinions were quite noticeable.

There are also other opinions suggesting that U.S. security calls for the liquidation of existing political systems in a number of countries such as Libya, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, and so on. Some people treat U.S. security as a right to a decisive say in all regions where its vital interests are involved. As we know, these vital interests concern the entire world. Thus one must conclude that this is nothing but another version of the famous dream about an American era.

[Question] What in this context are our positions concerning security?

[Arbatov] Our criterion is based on mutual and universal security which has been defined in detail in a report by the Palme commission. The struggle for common security is our official doctrine. There can be no security of one country at the expense of another. That means that security on one side can be ensured only when the other side also feels secure. The report by the Palme commission was, in fact, entitled "Common Security;" indeed, common security. If the arms race after 1945 has taught us anything, it is that security is a political, not a military-technical, problem. It can only be resolved by political means.

[Question] Discussing problems of common security, we say: A Soviet initiative, U.S. opinion. But, after all, the moratorium is surely not only a Soviet initiative, but also the fruit of the concerted political thinking of the Warsaw Pact states.

[Arbatov] This is a compulsory ingredient, on which decisionmaking is conditional. When we say a Soviet initiative, it is because we, in spite of everything, bear a special responsibility, as the sole nuclear superpower among the Warsaw Pact countries. (?However), in the field of conventional weapons, we put forward joint initiatives for the entire Warsaw Pact. Even in matters including nuclear weapons, we naturally hold consultations. IN these consultations we not only inform but take additional proposals into account. We agree on our ideas with our allies. What's more, searching for roads leading to common security, we listen to world opinion. We see, after all, that the majority of our initiatives meet with a positive response in the UN General Assembly. Or another example: The stance of the Palme Commission and the Delhi Six does not depart in principle from our proposals. Besides this, the concept of a mutual moratorium is supported by the majority of Americans. Even so, the White House reacts negatively; but that is just a matter of democracy.

As for the U.S. side, it answers for itself. Even the NATO allies only found out in the press about many of Washington's most important military-political decisions.

[Question] We talk about the unilateral nature of the Soviet moratorium. To what extent can these unilateral moves at all guarantee specific results in ensuring security? Can they contribute to progress toward disarmament?

[Arbatov] The force of example plays an enormous part. Unilateral moves can be exceedingly useful, particularly in creating trust. If the Soviet Union does not carry out nuclear explosions, obviously people in the West begin to think: Since the Soviet Union, which is constantly being accused of having an obsession -- after its bitter experiences in World War II -- with its own security, decides on such a step, then there is nothing dangerous in it.

Why is it, then, that the United States cannot act in a similar way? A definite effect, already exists in the sense of political moods. It is difficult to foretell what will happen next. In my opinion, however, unilateral moves are important and beneficial.

I would like to cite another example: Not long ago we invited the Americans to install their equipment near our nuclear testing grounds. This was a great blow to falsely created conceptions that present the Soviet Union as a sinister and mysterious force that fears every ray of light. Is this not a true political factor, when people see that this is not so? Hence, the conclusion that this type of move is very important, the more so that, throughout history, unilateral moves have usually been undertaken in the opposite direction and very easily undertaken at that. Wars broke out and new armaments systems were invented.

Part Three

LD182353 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Last part of three-part interview with Academician Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute, by unidentified Radio Moscow correspondent; place not given; Arbatov speaking in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Ladies and gentlemen, we invite you to hear the last part of an interview between the Radio Moscow correspondent and the well-known Soviet expert on U.S. affairs, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, a member of the independent commssion on disarmament and security known as the Palem Commission. We dealt with the importance of the principle of confidence through disarmament in previous installments. We established that the contemporary world's security is only possible through mutual security. Our next question to Academician Arbatov: As is well known, the driving force of the arms race and its constant stimulator is the military-industrial business. From the point of view of U.S. arms producers, there are two attractive elements: above all, the unusually high profit margin in the military trade, and next the characteristic concept of patriotism. None of the military industrialists will voluntarily give up these profits, in which case, some alternative to the military market is indispensable. What is his view on this?

[Begin recording] [Arbatov] Economic interests undeniably encourage the arms race, although the influence of political circles of the military industry is considerably greater in the United States than its economic qualitative weight. It is a greedy business. This greed can create simply absurd situations. I can state with fullest conviction that here at home, if a general acquired a simple hammer for $200, or if he paid $750 for a toilet seat, he would be placed before a court of law. However, in the United States as if in a kaleidescope, facts have been uncovered which testify that industry literally pushes the most expensive and the cheapest items onto the Pentagon at deliberately inflated prices. I believe that a halt in the arms race will not only not create new problems from an economic point of view, but will also solve many of the existing ones. The United States has so many real interests in the sphere of the peace economy that a reduction in the military trade cannot create a vacuum. It is clear that the greed of individuals will have to be limited at that time, but after all, in principle, in conditions of capitalism the battle continues, the battle to try and reconcile in any way whatsoever the interests of the rich minority with the considerably wider national interest.

[Correspondent] In other words, the U.S. Administration's course in the arms race does not take the U.S. economy's interests into account but does exactly the opposite, and harms those interests. And the consequences of the arms race are disastrous for U.S. industry.

[Arbatov] The United States has presently directed an enormous portion of its intellectual potential, resources, and its best equipment into the military sphere, which inevitably causes the loss of its competitive ability on the world market. All problems connected previously to competitive ability were defended by the very high course [words indistinct]. At present, the fall in the (?value of) the dollar amounts to 40 percent and the balance of payments deficit has grown even more. The question is posed: Why? Because U.S. goods have lost their competitive ability. Even the Americans prefer to purchase Japanese or West German goods than their own.

The end result is that in the United States at present more than 30 percent of machine tools, 25 to 30 percent of cars, and perhaps 85 to 90 percent of electronic domestic goods are imports, not to mention such conventional goods as steel, footwear, textiles, and others. The process of de-industrializing the United States is continuing [words indistinct]. It is being used by many patriotically inclined Americans who belong to the ruling class -- that is, industrialists and investors. This is a very dangerous process for the U.S. economy and its development has a distorted character.

[Correspondent] The matter of the U.S. industry's competitive abilities is just one aspect of the problem which is caused by the arms race in the United States. Undoubtedly there are others.

[Arbatov] Certainly there are others. How is it that in a rich country -- on a world scale -- there are enormous poor districts in big cities, such as Harlem in New York, districts inhabited by the destitute in Los Angeles or in the southern part of Chicago? We do not see such dreadful slums even in developing countries. I am sure we would not find them in Cuba, nor would we find them in China. I would have difficulty in saying where else, apart from the United States, where such poverty, such despair, such unsanitary conditions, and such a state in which despairing people are deprived of all [word indistinct] exists.

One more problem: How can the United States, (?such a great power), reject all conern for the world around it. After all, the world comes into contact with the enormity of problems on a large scale, and that is something to which resources should be assigned. For can we -- the countries which have a higher level of development -- successfully exist and develop when the greater part of mankind is falling over more deeply into the abyss of despair, poverty, hunger, and death? The tragedy is that not those resources which are surplus but those which are presently vitally essential to the United States are being diverted to the arms race. These are sums which are essential for the destitute and the homeless of the United States. And the most eminent achievements of the intellect and priceless resources are being wasted. In addition all this is being assigned not simply for useless things but for fatally dangerous goals.

[Correspondent] So if the arms race were to stop, mankind would have a chance to at last of solve its global problems, and each nation, the U.S. included, could directly turn its whole attention to its internal problems. However, the arms race is still continuing, and not only in the nuclear sphere.

What do you think? Can a joint moratorium on nuclear tests have some influence on disarmament in such related areas as chemical arms or conventional arms?

[Arbatov] I believe that a joint moratorium will pave the way for achieving an agreement regarding a general ban on nuclear tests. Such an agreement will halt the nuclear arms race in its most dangerous field -- namely, the qualitative field, the area of creating new types of offensive weapons. This will definitely ease the working-out of an agreement in the matter of nuclear arms reduction. And a reduction in nuclear arms only makes sense if steps are undertaken so that military rivalry does not automatically embrace neighboring spheres. And this is precisely what ensues from the Soviet proposals. It is essential to have reliable guarantees within the framework, for example, of chemical arms because science has gained such imposing achievements today that these achievements can cause the destruction of the whole of mankind. Incidentally, conventional arms have today become quite unconventional. These weapons caused the destruction of 55 million people in the last war and if one were to make an extrapolation of the dynamics of the world's development, just extrapolation, without taking the intensive development of military technologies into account, estimates would show that almost 1 and 1/2 billion people will die in another war.

[Correspondent] So, when we are talking about a total ban on nuclear tests this in fact means a proposal to demilitarize the contemporary world?

[Arbatov] We are not idealists. Of course, some armies and some weapons will remain but there will be considerably less of them. [Words indistinct] when trust appears, as well as possibilities to streamline efforts onto other paths to solve tasks worthy of man. [end recording]

SCIENTIST REBUTS U.S. NEED FOR NUCLEAR TESTS

LD201040 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- "The United States' Claims, made to justify its refusal to join a moratorium on nuclear explosions, that the blasts are needed to keep the existing arsenals of nuclear weapons in combat readiness do not hold water," well-known scientist Vitaliy Voldanskiy, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in a TASS interview. He said that nuclear weapons could be checked and maintained in combat readiness without nuclear explosions.

"The main component of nuclear weapons is radioactive elements, in particular uranium, plutonium and tritium," he explained. "The halflife of the first two is hundreds of thousands of years. So there is no reason to be concerned about them."

Tritium decays in 12.5 years," Academician Goldanskiy added. "So one needs to replace it regularly to keep weapons containing tritium combat-ready."

"The other warhead components, mechanical and electronic, can get out of order -- crack or rust -- but each of the units can be tested separately, without the nuclear fuse. This can be done, in particular, with computers capable of modelling the condition of all units," he said.

Goldanskiy recalled that the 1974 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons testing had put the ceiling on the yield of a nuclear blast at 150,000 tons.

"But the United States still has bombs whose yields exceed this threshold markedly in its armories. It is obvious that these have continued to be checked although bombs of such yields have not been exploded for more than ten years now," the Soviet scientist said.

"This is further proof that the arguments used by the U.S. Administration to justify its rejection of the moratorium on nuclear blasts are untenable," he added.

PAPER EXPLAINS USSR 1961 N-TEST RESUMPTION

PM171327 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy "Commentary": "False Argument"]

[Text] Why does the U.S. Administration have a negative attitude to halting nuclear tests? Representatives of the American Administration put forward quite a few arguments on that score. These include an alleged U.S. lag in the nuclear sphere, imaginary difficulties in verifying [kontrol] the observance of the moratorium, and the need to check the reliability of existing nuclear warheads. The falsity of such arguments is obvious and has been convincingly shown over and over again. But the other day President R. Reagan put forward yet another pretext. According to him, the Russian simply cannot be trusted. They, he claims, breach a bilateral moratorium when it suits them. Here the White House boss cited a 1961 precedent, when the Soviet Union resumed its nuclear tests after a long interval.

The American President did not, of course, wish to go into the details of the circumstances which forced our country to embark on such a step. He deliberately refrained from doing so, for otherwise there would be nothing left of his so-called "arguments."

What happended is as follows. On 31 March 1958 the USSR Supreme Soviet, seeking to set an example of good will to the other nuclear powers and spur them to specific action on disarmament, took the decision to stop testing all kinds of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The rumble of nuclear explosions was the response to the Soviet initiative. In a short time the United States carried out around 40 tests. The USSR was forced, in the interesrs of its own security, to abandon its unilateral moratorium, but on 3 November 1958 again stopped testing. After this the United States suspended its own tests under pressure from international public opinion.

On 29 August 1959 the Soviet Government once again confirmed that it would conduct no further nuclear explosions if the Western powers would do likewise. However, France -- at that time one of America's closet partners in the NATO military organization -- held a series of tests in the Sahara. Naturally, important information on their results also went across the Atlantic. Not only did Washington fail to restrain [osadit] its ally, it announced its intention to begin carrying out nuclear explosions. U.S. Congressman C. Halleck, for example, stated on 15 August 1961: "It is time for the United States to resume testing .... We must act from a position of strength at all talks with the Soviet Union."

In the conditions obtaining, our country had no option but to resume testing its own nuclear devices. "The Soviet Government the USSR memorandum of 31 August 1961 points out, "has taken these steps unwillingly, under pressure of circumstances, but it could not refrain from doing so without foregoing the vitally important security interests of the Soviet Union and all socialists states." The same memorandum stresses the USSR's readiness to ban all tests it the NATO countries were to join such a ban.

That is what really happened in 1961. It must be assumed that the American President is well aware of all this. But in his endeavor to avoid resolving the question of joining the Soviet moratorium he is trying to shift the blame on to others. But then such propaganda speculations are quite in the spirit of the present American Administration. However, such a style, if one may say so, not only does not promote constructive dialogue, it undermines the U.S. Administration's standing.

U.S. STRIKES 'DISCORDANT NOTE' AT BW CONFERENCE

PM191305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov: "What the Debate Showed"]

[Text] Geneva -- The general debate has ended at the second conference to consider the impact of the convention on bacteriological weapons. Representatives of 49 delegations spoke at the plenary sessions.

Most of them stressed that the convention is an important international law mechanism for disarmament and all states, primarily those which bear the main responibility for maintaining peace and international security, have a direct obligation to preserve it.

A large group of delegation raised in their speeches the question of the expansion of the use of biotechnology for peaceful purposes and strengthening of international cooperation in that sphere. At the plenary session it was stressed that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are implementing broad international links in the biotechnology sphere.

Scientific and technical cooperation in biotechnology is being conducted between the Soviet Union, Italy, Sweden, and a number of other capitalist countries.

Statements by the U.S. delegation struck a discordant note at the conference. Irksomely repeating the chorus of propaganda attacks on the Soviet Union in connection with alleged violations of the convention, U.S. delegation head Donald Lowitz essentially sought to revive the cold war spirit and hinder the constructive quest for ways of strengthening the convention and making it more effective. This approach was condemned in speeches by representatives of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, and other states. In his statement Soviet delegation head V.L. Israelyan urged the delegates to elaborate concrete solutions.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD211919 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Sep 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; publicist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. Perhaps the most important event of the past week was the opening of the latest UN General Assembly session. As you know, comrades, there are 143 questions on the session's agenda. About one-third of them have to do with averting nuclear conflicts, reducing stockpiles of mass-destruction weapons and conventional armaments, and banning chemical and bacteriological weapons. I think, however, that one question will attract special attention among the participants of the General Assembly session. This question in its final form has been formulated on the agenda as follows: The question of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security. I remind you that this question was put on the General Assembly session's agenda by the Soviet Union, the delegation of Belorussia and Ukraine, and by a number of socialist countries. Indeed, the foundations of a system of international security were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is about the foundations of this system. I think, that we shall now talk.

[Shishlin] Perhaps, however, we shall not only talk about the foundations, because I reckon that the listeners are acquainted with the documents of the 27th Party Congress and the speeches explaining what the Soviet Union has in mind in putting forward the concept of the creation on an all-embracing system of international security, which indeed as the result of collective work has already been transformed into a concept of creating a system of international peace and security.

We shall concentrate our attention on a key link in this problem, namely, the present real state of affairs regarding the question of questions in international politics, the question of the limiting and curtailing the arms race. If I may be permitted, I would simply like to remind the listeners what has been done by the Soviet Union in this period of less than 9 months. On 15 January the Soviet Union put forward a proposal for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear armaments before the end of the present century. Further, a little earlier the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium, which later on was extended four times; and, up to the present day, silence reigns on the Soviet nuclear testing grounds. Our critics were reproaching us for the fact that the Soviet Union, while speaking of the elimination of nuclear armaments and chemical weapons, was forgetting about conventional armaments, which with regard to their characteristics now are certainly extremely dangerous and have great strike potential. Even these reproaches, however, were invalid right from the outset really. They were deflected by the proposal by the socialist countries for deep reductions in conventnional armaments in an extensive zone from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Soviet Union also has come forward with the concept of strengthening peace, cooperation, and security in the zone of the Asian and Pacific region. These Soviet ideas have not simply been piled up, one on the other, like a layer cake, so to speak. No, all these ideas have been supplementing and developing that from which we began, Vladimir Yakovlevich; namely that selfsame general direction in socialist foreign policy toward consolidating peace and creating indeed a system of security, under which the borders and sovereignty of each country, whether it be big, medium-sized, or small, would be inviolate.

As for U.S. foreign policy baggage in this period of less than 9 months, it probably will be best for Radomir Georgiyevich, who is engaged professionally with this, to speak on the subject.

[Bogdanov] You know, this is a fairly simple issue for me. I think that it is just as simple for you, because baggage for me, I think, is limited to just a small light cosmetic case. We are not talking about such baggage. We are talking about quite a different kind, namely, the artificial encumbrances and other obstacles of every kind in the way of the implementation of this all-embracing system of international security, about which we are speaking. Indeed, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the idea of an all-embracing system of international security and peace is truly all-embracing and universal in character. Therein lies, perhaps, not only its novelty but also its completely and fundamentally new approach. No one is being deprived of security. On the contrary, security is being proposed for everyone. It is being proposed from the Atlantic to the Pacific region. In essense, our concept of security encompasses the whole world, in which both the Soviet Union and the United States occupy a worthy place as major powers possessing nuclear weapons and possessing the capability to either promote, or on the contrary, to upset this security. For...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] It is not only a question of geography.

[Bogdanov] No, of course it is not just a question of geography. For 9 months the Soviet Union has with absolute consistency and increasingly put forward a series of proposals that have been aimed, if you like, at drawing the United States into this dialogue of peace and security.

[Shishlin] Yes, indeed. Excuse me, Radomir Geogiyevich, but I want to interrupt you. All of us have had the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had to say during his trip to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and you have probably paid attention to the fact that Soviet people were asking Mikhail Sergeyevich outright whether we are speaking the language of concessions to the United States and whether in this regard we are displaying some weakness.

[Bogdanov] Nikolay Vladimirovich, this is a very important question. I must say to you that even I -- you kindly referred to me as a professional -- and probably you and Vladimir Yakovlevich as well have also been asking the question of whether in this respect we are not displaying too much softness, or, as it is being held, even weakness. No, the fact is that we are indeed drawing the United States into a dialogue of peace and security. The whole point is that this is a completely unusual field of play for our U.S. counterparts. For decades, all the consciousness of these people was oriented toward confrontation and forcible methods of fighting. Now we are drawing them into a field to which they are quite unaccustomed, where it is necessary to play by completely different rules, employing quite different principles, and, what is most important, to always remember in this respect that there is no security for oneself without security for one's partner.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was very much on the mark when he said that they want to exasperate us and want to make us lose our restraint. To travel so confidently and consistently along the path of peace is precisely evidence of strength and not weakness. After all, Mikhail Sergeyevich is right. Over there in recent months they have only been busy inventing how to launch a new (Gary) Powers into Soviet-U.S. relations and thinking up something to bring Soviet-U.S. relations to the brink of catastrophe. This is a clash between two dramatically opposed ways of thinking, and I must say -- and I think you will support my view -- that in summing up the results of the Soviet Union's month peace offensive, we have every ground to show optimism. In this field we are winning.

[Shishlin] I absolutely agree with this thought except for the fact that for purely personal reasons, I do not like the term "peace offensive," although I am aware that it is used in official and semi-official documents. I think that, altogether, here it is a question of defense and not of attack and of defense and not of an offensive. It is indeed a policy which accords with the diagnoses of the nuclear and space age, where we have frequently been putting the United States into a difficult position by virtue of the fact that they are adhering to the former conservative forcible methods. We are by no means concerned about seeing the United States lose. Indeed, we want the United States to win by agreeing to deep reductions in armaments, the curtailment of armament, and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

[Tsvetov] We want them to win with respect to their own security.

[Shishlin] That is certainly so.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw the listeners' attention to the fact that the thought that was expressd by Radomir Georgiyevich has got through also to many Americans. It has gotten through to them despite all the attempts by the administration to prevent a realization by the United States that security can only be reciprocal in the present-day world and that now it is impossible to achieve one's own security by putting the opposite side into a position of vulnerability regarding its security.

Not long ago, a public opinion poll was conducted in the United States and I would like to cite some of the results of the poll. Interest was shown in the participants' views on the following question: Should the United States surpass the USSR in military might, or should the United States be equal with the USSR, or should the United States be weaker than the Soviet Union? Fifty percent of those polled said that the United States and the USSR should be equal in regard to military might. Another question was asked as to whether Gorbachev looks like a leader who is aware that the USSR and the United States are capable of mutually destroying each other and who is therefore ready to reach a verifiable agreement on arms control. Of those polled, 79 percent indicated that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is seen by them as precisely such a sober-minded leader who is ready for negotiations.

I would also like to expand another one of your ideas, Radomir Georgiyevich. You very correctly said that the present U.S. Administration is not used to playing in the field of peaceful competition and this is manifested through uncertainty even in the position with respect to this or that issue of nuclear disarmament. Today the administration representatives are saying that they are putting forward concrete new proposals; the next day those same representatives suddenly announce that they are about to expel 25 members of the Soviet delegation at the United Nations from New York. Today representatives of the U.S. Administration say they are interested in developing a dialogue with the Soviet Union, but tomorrow they organize a spying operation by their agent in the Soviet Union. This vacillation also indicates that they are unsure of themselves; and I think their lack of confidence in their stance is further explained by the following: Here are two reports, both from the United States, both dated 17 September. One says that a member of the administration responsible for arms control issued a confidential order to the U.S. Air force not to exceed the SALT limits for nuclear armaments before the summit meeting, which it is assumed should take place after the elections; thereby cancelling President Reagan's instruction given in May to cease observance of SALT II by mid-November. The other report, of the same date and from the same U.S. city, from Washington: President Reagan has opposed the amendment passed by the House of Representatives calling on the Administration to continue observing the SALT II Treaty.

[Bogdanov] Now this contradiction that you have been talking about, Vladimir Yakovlevich, looks to me like a rather cunning line of tactic, which is to prepare to slam the door on the possibility of a summit meeting, but to do it in such a way as to shift the responsibility onto the Soviet side. With one hand they make gestures signalling: yes, we are willing, while with the other they do all they can to dispel that impression immediately. At the same time, we understand that many domestic political problems in the United States -- the imminent midterm elections, and the presidential election campaign which, in effect, has already begun -- are making the administration's behavior rather problematic, as it were. They are forcing major figures in the administration to keep these internal political factors in mind above all.

But, however that may be, this is the United States' business; it is their problem, their internal problem. But, as for the problems that concern us it is a dishonest apologetic game that is being played here; dishonest. The examples you have just cited are, I would say, two very vivid examples, but only two. There are a great many more such examples. Look even at the contradictory behavior of congress on certain matters. You probably all remember the fine history of Soviet-U.S. relations: The moment Soviet-U.S. relations begin to straighten out and emerge into some sort of postive setting, we get Powers, or we get the Korean spy plane; and now it is the Daniloff affair.

[Shishlin] That is right. The Soviet Union says honestly and openly that it is interested in holding a Soviet-U.S. meeting. A minimum of two conditions is necessary. The first is that there should be a favorable political atmosphere. I think our listeners can answer the question of whether it is favorable or unfavorable today for themselves. The second condition is that there must be progress at least on one or two serious major questions concerning international security and of course the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. This second question is harder to answer. The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments have just resumed in Geneva. According to custom, they have been preceded, on the U.S. side, by a certain amount of publicity as to what the United States is taking with them on its latest trip to Geneva. It has been said that the President has given the delegation instructions to be flexible and constructive, that new ideas and new considerations will be put on the conference table. Though the United States is very fond of reproaching the Soviet Union for first unveiling its ideas publicly and then incorporating them in the next of negotiations, in this case, the United States is the pot calling the kettle black; and they themslves, of course, are frequently at fault in regard to leaking of all sorts of information.

[Bogdanov] I would say, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that they are past masters when it comes to leaks. It is a carefully worked-out and extremely cunning system for manipulating public opinion by means of these leaks.

[Shishlin] Yes, and what are they bringing to Geneva? If we are to believe the U.S. press -- and here it probably has to be believed -- they are bringing considerations in which they will be talking about strategic arms reduction. Given a certain symmetry of strategic armaments -- Soviet and U.S. -- some sort of approximate balance of forces does exist. So the United States wants to propose to us a kind of reduction in which the U.S. submarine-based strategic missiles would be left out of the talks altogether; the long-range sea-based cruise missiles also would not be dealt with at all. Yet, the Soviet Union is invited to even out the balance in land missiles and in...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] Bombers.

[Shishlin] In bombers. In other words, it is almost as if we were being asked to abolish what we have and create what we do not have.

Well, of course, all this will be laid bare at the talks themselves; but the current nature of the information that is being leaked does not enable one to say affirmatively that the prerequisites have already been created for serious results on one or two questions concerning the consolidation of international security.

[Bogdanov] But, Nikolay Vladimirovich, these actions all come out of the same box, to create the impression that the U.S. side is meeting us halfway; that it is interested in a summit meeting; that it is doing everything to ensure that such a meeting takes place. Even your brief analysis shows that these are things that are totally unacceptable to the Soviet Union. They are unacceptable, not because we are being stubborn, but because they are simply dishonest and unjust; and they are not in keeping with the principle of equal and similar security for the sides. They are deliberately arranging the leaks, deliberately noising all this abroad to mislead the uninformed reader or listener and show him once again: look how uncompromising the Soviet Union is! And this on the eve of the highly important meeting that took place on Friday and Saturday between the two heads of the foreign policy departments. So how sincere is the position of the U.S. side, and what do they really want?

[Tsvetov] One can judge about the level of sincerity on the U.S. side by going back once again to the report I read out which says that an official from the Administration had instructed the Air Force not to reequip the bomber so as not to exceed the limits of the SALT II. But there is no mention of the fact that the United States has been violating the SALT II treaty not only along the line of redesigning bombers but also along the line of modernizing missiles. You know that according to the terms of the SALT II treaty, both sides may modernize only one type of missile, whereas the U.S. side has been introducing at least two types of new missiles, or has been developing [razrabatyvayet] them to introduce as armaments. Nothing is being said about this, yet this is what is being done.

[Bogdanov] You see the problem of the violation of treaties is one of the administration's favorite hobby horses. As soon as a need arises to present the Soviet side in dark colors, as soon as another batch of doubts about the Soviet Union has to be sown in the souls of narrow-minded people, the fairly worn tale about violations of agreements and treaties by the Soviet Union is immediately dragged into light. But this is only a part of what the U.S. side is actually doing. In accordance with treaties, we have in Geneva the consultative standing commission, which has been set up to look into and to analyze complaints from the sides concerning the fulfillment of these agreements and treaties if such complaints arise. And there is a rule: Everything that takes place within the walls of the commission must not be divulged. We have been following this principle and holding it sacred. As for the U.S. side, there has been not only continuous leaking but also continuous falsification and misinformation.

[Shishlin] It seems that they have already announced that they would not work in this commission any longer, as they have announced that they are pulling out both from the temporary agreement of 1972 and from the SALT II Treaty; and it is absolutely clear, though they have not said this, that they are also smashing up the ABM treaty with their work within the framework of the Star Wars program.

[Tsevtov] Yes, the recent experiment with the Delta missile is evidence of this. This missile put in orbit two satellites which maneuvered relative to each other, passed information about each other, and then one of them, which was stuffed with explosives crashed into the other satellite. In fact, this was a rehearsal for destroying enemy missiles. This is a violation of the ABM treaty.

[Bogdanov] This is a signal to the Soviet side -- this is what you have said, Nikolay Vladimirovich -- that the 1972 ABM treaty is next in turn to be broken. It is an utterly unambiguous signal.

[Tsvetov] You know, I would like to direct your attention to yet another aspect of the Soviet foreign initiatives. I mean the proposal to set up a security system in the Asian-Pacific region. It seems to me that this region is becoming more and more important now. I will cite only two figures: If in 1962 the share of the Asian-Pacific region in the world production output amounted to 9 percent, it was 13 percent in 1985, and the share of this region in world exports amounted, in 1962, to 8 percent, whereas now it is 19 percent. In other words, as both Japanese and U.S. political scientists put it, the world's center is gradually shifting from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. It is natural that the problems that are worrying this region or complicating the situation in it are attracting not only the attention of the whole world but ours as well.

[Shishlin] Yes, and of course the region is extremely interesting in itself and is undergoing a dynamic development. The figures you gave are forceful evidence of it. Yet many problems on which the fate of both the Asian-Pacific region and the world as such depend are intersecting there. But I would not like to create the impression that no other processes other than negative ones are happening in this region. There are positive processes, too, and I would mention, among them, the recent visit by Comrade Talyzin to China and the intensive broad talks that were held by our delegation in that country. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has visited the PRC and the DPRK, and one must say that Chinese comrades are giving Nicaragua a certain help -- political, moral, economic -- and, strictly speaking, very important pronouncements were made in Beijing on the position by the PRC relative to the countries of the so-called Third World. On the whole, the results of this visit are undoubtedly positive.

[Tsvetov] To this one has to add the serious and very decisive tendencies to set up a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific.

[Shishlin] Yes, certainly. But citing some positive facts, one cannot, unfortunately, pass over negative facts in silence in particular, the decision by the Japanese cabinet to join the U.S. SDI...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] The stepping up of the U.S. naval activity near our shores in the Sea of Japan and in the northeastern part of the Pacific.

[Shishlin] Yes, and this is such a demonstrative activity that is, in addition, coupled with the activity we are observing in the Baltic, in the North Sea a very large-scale naval exercise called "Northern Wedding." Hundreds of ships, a large number of military aircraft, and huge numbers of troops have been brought into action there. But coming back to the Asian-Pacific region, all this, undoubtedly, shows that the way to peace and to making relations healthier is not a simple way. But this is a promising road because the Soviet proposals are being built not on some hollow ground, but they are really coming out of the real situation that we encounter in this vast zone. I think that the future -- without simplifying this future -- belongs to the ideas that are in line with the thoughts expounded during the Far Eastern trip by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorgachev.

[Tsvetov] There are plusses in this region, compared to Europe, and minuses.

I would ascribe the following to minuses: the causes for regional conflict in the Asian-Pacific region are much more varied than in Europe. Yet, on the other hand, there are no ossified multilateral military-political associations in this region, unlike in Europe, associations that would be difficult to reconcile and to disband. This makes the implementation of the ideas suggested by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev easier.

[Bogdanov] In any case, if one casts a broader look on this problem, I do not see, frankly speaking, more effective ways and recipes for solving these problems than the thoughts and suggestions set forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich in Vladivostok. I simply do not know other proposals, I simply do not know other opinions on how to adjust the situation in the Pacific region...

[Tsvetov, Interrupting] It is nothing but natural that you do not know because there are simply no other proposals...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] This is exactly what I mean...

[Tsvetov] All these proposals have soaked into themselves all that has already been endured by the experience of Asian countries, starting from Bandung. All has been included here, all those proposals that were made on the governmental level of the countries belonging to this region, and on the public level. That is why these proposals cannot fail to attract attention both from the public and from the governments.

[Bogdanov] And, on the other hand, of course our proposals are not a monopoly or the last word. We are always open for some reciprocal moves, for proposals that would supplement or specify, that would lead to negotiations. In one word, you have on your table a Pacific concept of security and an invitation to sit and discuss.

[Shishlin] As you see, there are really lots of problems, but the sky is not totally overcast. Though September 1986 has had a rather dramatic start, I think that to date, not a single door has been shut, there is still time to think; there is still time to act and, most important, there is the need to act. Strictly speaking, this is exactly what our country has been advocating.

[Tsvetov] Comrades, here I would like to end our conversation at the round table. All the best to you.

U.S. 'TRYING TO BLOCK USSR ENTRANCE INTO GATT'

LD212130 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 86

From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin.

[Text] On Monday a meeting of ministers of trade, members of GATT, began in the Uruguayan resort of Punta-del-Este. GATT is the General Agreement of Tarif and Trade. There are 92 states, 92 countries, in this organization, which is engaged in regulating the exchange of world trade, and more than another 30 countries voluntarily, so to speak, obey its rules.

This session which has begun now, it is attracting particular attention because it must in some way or other react to the desire expressed by the Soviet Union to take part in the work of this organization. Washington spokesmen reacted to this straight away and it goes without saying that they were strongly against this.

The Americans' argument is the following: The Soviet Union's planned economy is incompatible with the market principles of GATT, but this argument is exceedingly weak. The point is that a whole number of socialist states are already members of this organization, such as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, and, by the way, Washington, is not objecting to the entry of the PRC into this organization. So evidently we are not dealing with a matter of principle here but the fact that the U.S. Administration is trying its utmost to put a brake on, and restrain the increase, for instance, in our country's share of influence in world politics and in the world economy. So Washington is trying namely to narrow our possibilities, to hamper our actions on the international scene everywhere and in all directions.

BOVIN ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, LEADERS' MEETING

LD212116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] On Friday the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Guilding Measures was supposed to end, but judging by the information that I have at my disposal, the general search for mutually-acceptable decisions is not over there yet. On the whole the progress there at this conference has been very appreciable and there is real hope for success. In principle everyone has agreed to notify one another about the concentration of troops and the restationing of troops on European territory, and the dates of the bringing in of troops onto European territory. They must decide on a number of other things, but there are some substantial details which have until recently given rise to controversy. Here is an example: They have agreed to carry out air inspections in certain situations. The question arises, however, whose plane should be used, whose crew should it be? One position is that both plane and crew should belong to the country that is being inspected. Another proposal is that plane and crew should belong to a neutral country. As far as I understand somehow or other they have managed to get round this specific difficulty, but there are a few disputes remaining. However I repeat that on the whole there is real hope that a compromise will be found in Stockholm. It is interesting to note that the West European NATO allies are pressing Washington, nudging it toward a compromise at Stockholm. Recently the West German paper NEUER ANZEIGER reported that the foreign ministers of the FRG and Great Britain had sent letters to Shultz in which they warned Washington against any actions which could hamper the reaching of an accord at Stockholm. One can, of course, only welcome such a genuine European stance by NATO members for instance.

The Stockholm topic was discussed this week as well during the consultative meeting between Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl.

As a whole both leaders are, of course, in favor of success at the conference and in favor of confidence-building measures, but evidently the desire to play soldier remains intact whatever the age. Therefore both Thatcher and Kohl climbed into their respective tanks there, and fired one shot each. Well, of course the targets were hit, but I have just mentioned that by the way.

Gorbachev Message for Reagan

LD192226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2156 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, 20 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who has come here by prior agreement, has had a meeting at the White House with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. E. Shevardnadze handed the President a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The U.S. side was given an explanation of the Soviet approach to ensuring lasting peace and all-embracing security by the averting of the militarization of space, by the limitations and reduction of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, right up to their total elimination, and by a general lowering of the levels of military confrontation.

The need was stressed for the speediest possible achievement of concrete accords in the sphere of security and for a solution of the question of halting and banning nuclear tests.

Questions connected with Soviet-U.S. summit meetings were touched upon in the course of the conversation.

At the same time the Soviet side pointed out that an artificial aggravation of the atmosphere surrounding relations between our two countries for purposes that only benefit the opponents of a normalization of these relations is impermissible.

Today talks also opened at the State Department between Eduart Shavardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

News Conference

PM21183 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Washington, 21 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, USSR Foreign Minister, held a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Embassy in the United States on 20 September at the conclusion of his meetings in Washington.

Naturally, he said, you are expecting me to give an assessment of the conversations which were held in Washington.

The assessment will follow. In order to make it objective, it is important to choose a correct scale of measurement.

Our present visit has had its history, which began in Geneva. General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and President R. Reagan reached certain accords at the Geneva summit last November.

Their chief objective was to achieve a shift for the better in Soviet-U.S. affairs in the shortest time possible. It was agreed that both sides would speed up work aimed at reaching concrete accords, first of all in the security field.

In order words, the Geneva summit gave rise to the hope that the train of Soviet-U.S. agreements would gradually gain in speed and would be continuously moving forward toward an end set by the sides. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0557 GMT on 21 September carries a virtually identical version of this dispatch, but transmits a service message at 0702 GMT correcting "agreements' in the preceding sentence to read "relations."]

Regrettably, the train that was assembled in Geneva began to skid rather quickly and developments took on a completely different nature from the one we expected.

Instead of being a time of realized hopes, the period after Geneva, to use M.S. Gorbachev's words, became a time of missed opportunities.

I do not intend now to talk about the reasons for this or to present claims to those responsible for this failure. Let me just say that the Soviet side has striven in every way it can to sustain the direction and time-scale of the movement toward mutually agreed goals. We have undertaken a number of major political acts which could immediately led us to practical nuclear disarmament measures.

I would like to recall our repeated extension of our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts. We also put forward a complete complex of specific proposals in which we tried to embody the principle of equivalent [ravnoznachnyy] security on sharply reduced levels of military confrontation.

I would like to draw your attention specifically to one fact: The Soviet Union stands for the reliable monitoring [kontrol] of all agreements in the security field, including the supernational one and on-site inspection.

In addition, wishing to speed up the work on preparing a productive summit meeting filled with substantial content, we suggested to the U.S. side that we hold a series of consultations in midsummer on the level of experts practically on the entire range of our relations with the United States.

Such consultations have been held and both sides have appraised them as useful and necessary. I would like to say that here in Washington we spoke in favor of continuing the practice of conducting such exchanges of opinion as an efficient means of preparing for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Our present meeting with Secretary of State Shultz was conceived both by us and by the U.S. side as one of the decisive stages in the work of organizing a new meeting of our countries' top leaders: an effective meeting and one that would be significant in terms of its practical results, above all in the area of curbing the arms race and reducing nuclear armaments. A considerable part of the necessary preparatory work in this direction had been done in our view.

And then it happened -- and I want to say this with great regret -- that someone's ill-intentioned hand attempted to block further headway. Actions were undertaken which placed the very possibility of holding a summit meeting into question.

One of these actions was the demand for a reduction in the staff of the Soviet mission to the United Nations by 25 members. [paragraph continues]

This is an unlawful, and I would say, irresponsible and provocative decision. And we are not the only ones who think so. The UN itself also deems it absolutely unlawful.

Not resorting to other, stronger words, I will put it straight: if the U.S. side believes that it can act according to its whims and remain unpunished, it is profoundly mistaken. This action will not remain without consequences, with the only difference being that we will not be making rash decision.

It appears that much has been done in the past few weeks to break up the Soviet-U.S. dialogue. An artificial blockage was created, and questions were moved to the foreground which were designed to supersede the main ones, for the sake of which we maintain the contacts with you. Presumably, it was believed that having given in to emotions, we would not come to Washington.

We have come, although -- I will be blunt with you -- it was not an easy decision for us to make. We have made it being guided by our sense of lofty responsibility and understanding of political priorities. Soviet-U.S. relations are too important for our peoples, for the destinies of the world and mankind, to be subject to reflex actions [refleksii]. It does not take great mental powers to destroy, but creation takes willpower, intellect, and patience.

Now with regard to the talks themselves. As you know, we have had a meeting with president Reagan and four rounds of talks with Secretary of State Shultz. A personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general Secretary, was conveyed to the President and our approach to guaranteeing a stable peace and comprehensive security by means of averting the militarization of space and reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons, was set out. We stressed the need for the earliest achievement of concrete accords in the security sphere and a solution to the issue of halting nuclear tests.

Naturally, we discussed questions connected with the summit meeting.

Regrettably, we had to draw the administration's attention to the inadmissibility of artificially whipping up the atmosphere in our relations.

A wide range of quesions was discussed in my conversations with the secretary of state. Our conversation was on a one-to-one basis for a considerable part of the time. It was thorough [obstoyatelnyy] meaningful [soderzhatelnyy] and, I would say, constructive on the whole. It is good that there predominated both common sense and an understanding that a language of pressure and aultimatums is an unsuitable one for our relations.

We consider that here in Washington normal diplomatic work has been, I would say, carried out in virutally all main areas, but primarily on questions of security. In a certain sense this work creates a basis for holding a productive summit meeting. We truly are moving forward with regard to this.

A few words on a questions which I will predict you will raise in any case -- namely, the "N. Daniloff affair." It was broached in our converstions here and has not yet been resolved. But the possibilities for this exist, and we are in favor of resolving this matter as rapidly as possible.

E. Shevardnadze then replied to numerous questions from journalists.

Question: M.S. Gorbachev said in his interview with RUDE PRAVO that today, in the nuclear age, a new thinking is required. Have you found elements of this new thinking in your U.S. partners?

Answer: Regrettably, we and representatives of the U.S. Administration have different understandings of the principles of the new thinking, of the new approach. The new thinking manifests itself in practical matters, in practical action, in a willingness on the part of states to do everything they can to halt the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. To use practical language, there are profound differences between us. They existed and continue to do so. But the talks showed another thing, too. On some questions, very important questions of security, a certain prospect for achieving agreements is appearing. These agreements could be signed at a summit meeting, as long as the corresponding preparatory work is done.

Question: Does this statement and your other statements mean that you have been able to convince the Americans that an empty summit is no good, that your position is right, and that a meeting simply to have talks is no good?

Answer: We are convinced, and now, I believe, the Americans also are convinced, that an empty meeting is no good. I will draw this conclusion from the talks that we have held in Washington: There must be preparations for a serious meeting with serious results.

Question: Do you expect a summit meeting to be held this year?

Answer: I do not wish to anticipate events. Let me say frankly that as far as the Soviet side, the Soviet leadership is concerned, everything is being done to ensure that a meeting, a meeting which will yield results, does take place. We are in no doubt that such a meeting is necessary. The Soviet people and the American people, as well as the whole of the world public, have an interest in such a meeting which will yield results.

Question: Have you noticed any headway, any change in the U.S. position on the question of a treaty on banning nuclear weapon tests?

Answer: To judge by its practical actions, no.

Question: In your opinion, what are the obstacles remaining on the path of achieving agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons?

Answer: Let us not go into details at the moment. What you have just asked is the subject of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. In two words I will say that this is a very promising line. There is the possibility of bringing the positions closer together. Whatever depends on the Soviet delegation, it does. The rest is up to the U.S. side.

Replying to questions about the "Daniloff affair," E. Shevardnadze said: The facts show that Daniloff was engaged in illicit activity aimed against the Soviet State's interests. The U.S. side has been given documents and materials which expose him as engaging in unseemly business.

Replies were also given to other journalists' questions.

KORNILOV STRESSES DESIRE FOR SUMMIT, ARMS ACCORD

PM191448 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Sep 86 p 3

[Political observer Yuriy Kornilov article under the rubric "View of Events": "Will There Be a Summit Meeting?"]

[Text] The U.S. mass media are continuing actively to pursue the topic of the potential and prospects for a Soviet-American summit meeting -- pursuing it, naturally, from a very specific angle. The White House press secretary, talking with journalists on board the plane on which the U.S. President was recently returning to Washington after his vacation, stated: "The meeting will be productive if the Soviet side wants it to be productive." "If Moscow wants a meeting, there will be a meeting," U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead echoes him. What can one say about this?

In the Soviet Union it has been stressed repeatedly, even at the highest level, that our country is in favor of developing normal, good relations with the United States, naturally on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. But the state of and prospects for Soviet-American relations should be defined first and foremost by progress in the most important field: in progress along the path of limiting the arms race, reviving detente, and establishing and consolidating confidence between states on that basis.

The basic thesis elaborated as a result of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva in November 1985 declares: Nuclear war is impermissible and the sides will not seek to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union was and is working in this direction by putting forward a large-scale program of practical actions to eliminate the nuclear danger, end the arms race, and preserve and strengthen world peace. People in different continents assess as clear evidence of the USSR's peaceability and a convincing manifestation of the new kind of political thinking our country's proposal on creating an all-embracing system international security, which has been submitted by the Soviet Union and its friends and allies for consideration at the 41st UN General Assembly Session which opened in New York on 16 September. The world public assess highly the USSR's firm, consistent line of eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the militarization of space, banning and destroying chemical weapons, and eliminating nuclear arms and considerably reducing conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. It is generally acknowledged that the USSR's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, which has already been in force for more than a year, is of exceptionally great, topical significance for the situation in the world.

That is one approach to the key international problems of today and to the objectives and tasks of Soviet-American dialogue. If you take on trust the statements of other American figures, including very high-ranking figures, and of a number of U.S. mass information organs, Washington's approach is analogous or similar. Speaking in Glassboro (New Jersey) recently, the U.S. President zealously demanded an "end to suspicions, replacing them with mutual understanding," and the attainment of "effective arms reduction. "And the journal U.S. & WORLD REPORT, in its latest issue, dated 15 September, reported, citing R. Reagan's immediate entourage, that the White House "intends to hold a summit meeting in order to demonstrate the President's peaceability."

Well, the U.S. desire to demonstrate its peaceability could not only be welcomed in itself. It is quite obvious that this desire would accord far more with the realities of the modern world and with the United States' own true interests than the desire to use force to threaten your partner.

However, the question naturally arises: How, by what means, does Washington intend to "demonstrate its peaceability"? Have people there perhaps finally realized that in our nuclear age the world is too small and fragile for all kinds of "strong-arm methods," and have concluded that it is expedient to curtail, or at least to amend in the direction of limitation, the gigantic military programs elaborated by the Republican administration? No, the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1987 reaches nearly 300 billion dollars -- a record sum in the country's history. Have people in Washington perhaps realized what a serious threat to the cause of peace and to the security of the United States itself is inherent in the plans to carry the arms race into space? No, the implementation of R. Reagan's so-called "strategic defense initiative" is continuing at an accelerated pace, accompanied by tests of the ASAT antisatellite system and other actions which undermine the Soviet-American ABM Treaty, that basic foundation on which strategic offensive arms reduction agreements could and should be built. Have people in Washington perhaps renounced their plans to turn a number of West European countries which are the NATO applies of the United States into a launch pad for American first-strike nuclear weapons? This question too, today at least, has to be answered with a brief "no."

It is generally accepted that a nuclear state's attitude toward nuclear explosions is a kind of touchstone of the real direction and main content of that state's policy. U.S. public opinion and a considerably proportion of the U.S. Congress are increasingly actively supporting the USSR's idea of halting nuclear explosions, which encountered a very extensive positive world response. But how does official Washington regard the idea? Its reaction is straightforward: In the 400-plus days of the Soviet moratorium there have been 20 nuclear explosions at Nevada test sites! The chief aim of these militarist acts is a desire not merely to continue the arms race but to take it into new spheres, an effort to forge fundamentally new types of weapons, above all space-based nuclear weapons, the so-called nuclear-charged x-ray lasers. How, pray, does one square the frantic militarist preparations with the claims that Washington is apparently solely concerned with "demonstrating its love of peace"? Add to this the fact that the flexing of nuclear missile muscles is accompanied in the United States by endless anti-Soviet campaigns like the provocative ballyhoo kicked up recently over the so-called "Daniloff affair" or the act of espionage by a U.S. citizen in the USSR, and it is more than obvious that it is difficult to talk seriously not only about Washington's "love of peace," but even about its elementary political restraint at the moment...

"If one deliberately takes the view that a moratorium is unacceptable, if the question of medium-range missiles in Europe is blocked, if strategic armaments have to be improved, and so forth. What is there to talk about?" M.S. Gorbachev noted in his replies to questions posed by the chief editor of the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO. "In an atmosphere of a frantic arms race, the fueling of tension, and the demolition of existing accords a summit is scarcely going to do any good. But it would be the easiest thing in the world to use it to deceive people, to reassure the public by creating a semblance that all is well and then continue the dangerous policy. As a matter of fact, they are already trying to do that, by pretending that summit preparations are in fully swing."

The line being imposed on us of competing with one another in the production of weapons of distruction and death is not our line; opting for an arms race is not our choice. As is known, World War II cost more than 50 million lives. What would a nuclear conflict mean today, when so many nuclear weapons have been stockpiled that experts argue only about how many times, or tens of times over, mankind could be destroyed? It is more than obvious that today not only a nuclear duel but also preparations for one cannot be politically advantageous to anyone. [paragraph continues]

So it is a matter of needing new approaches, of not threatening one another with ever more sophisticated weapon systems, but -- before it is too late -- of talking in an honest and businesslike manner with partners at various levels -- including summit level, of course -- about real ways of eliminating the threat of nuclear self-destruction. The USSR wants this. So no matter how much we are provoked, the Soviet Union does not break the threads of contact with the U.S. Administration, does not place their usefulness in doubt, and does not slam the door, although some people in Washington would very much like this to happen. Of course, the approach expressed in the formula "all or nothing" is alien to the Soviet Union, which since Geneva has taken many steps to bring Soviet-American positions closer together on a wide range of problems connected with surmounting the arms race. But it is more than obvious that all contacts are valuable not in themselves, but in their results.

So will there be a Soviet-American summit or not? In answering this question one should state very clearly that the Soviet Union wants a dialogue, it wants a new summit, one that would mean marked progress in the solution of at least one or two vital problems of international security. This can be achieved if the Geneva atmosphere is preserved, or rather revived. Our country is absolutely determined to continue to exploit every opportunity for productive dialogue, for progress toward arms limitation and reduction. It is up to Washington.

AMERICANS' VIEWS ON SUMMIT, DANILOFF CITED

LD211627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Krasnodar Kray, his conversation with working people, in which, in particular, issues of international politics were touched upon, have received a broad response in the United States. Our New York correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin reports:

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the Soviet leader stressed the importance of a possible summit meeting for reaching bilateral accords above all on ending nuclear tests, and on the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles from the European zone.

Observers of practically all television companies are emphasizing that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev sharply criticized the attempts of right-wing and militarist circles in the United States to artificially tie up the solution of the most important problems of the present time with secondary issues.

Touching upon the vociferous campaign unleashed here by certain circles in connection with the detention of an American journalist in the USSR for illegal activities, the CNN television company cited data from a public opinion survey. Over 70 percent of U.S. citizens questioned spoke out in favor of the holding of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting as soon as possible, for reaching accords on curbing the arms race. And over half of them are opposed to tying in secondary issues with the possibility of a meeting.

As a CNN commentator stated, there are issues too important on the agenda for an irresponsible political game to be conducted around them.

DANILOFF CASE EXPLOITED TO IMPEDE DIALOGUE

Kornilov on Familiar 'Strategy'

LD191213 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE has run its story about the "Daniloff case" under the headline "blackmail strategy" and said the anti-Soviet furor raised in the United States around the case aims to impair and aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations and impede Moscow-Washington dialogue.

This is true. It should only be added to L'HUMANITE's conclusions that the "blackmail strategy" now set in motion by certain quarters in the United States is not new.

Reactionary and militarist forces in Washington have had recourse to the most sordid methods in order to disorient public opinion and buck and reverse positive trends each time there have emerged prospects for any improvements in the U.S.-Soviet relationship and possibilities to make any headway in dealing with the urgent problems of bridling the arms race.

Let us recall the year of 1960 when millions of people in different countries were fixing so many hopes on Soviet-U.S. dialogue, while right-wing reactionaries in the United States and their trusted people in the C.I.A. were frantically looking for a pretext to torpedo a Soviet-U.S. summit slated for May that year.

The pretext was found in operation U-2. The flight of an American spy plane manned by Gary Powers and shot down over the territory of the USSR seriously complicated the international situation.

Let us recall the year 1983 when the need to end the arms race became an especially pressing issue on the international agenda, demands were mounting with particular vigor throughout the world for averting nuclear catastrophe, and the people were expecting positive results from Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

It was in that period that a South Korean Boeing was sent for spying purposes into Soviet airspace.

When the Soviet Union cut short also that provocation, in Washington they launched a vicious anti-Soviet campaign whose goal was clear beyond doubt from the very beginning, namely to exacerbate the international situation, besmirch the USSR, try to provoke hostile feelings towards this country, and smear the Soviet policy of peace.

Now it is the "Daniloff case" and a simultaneous hostile action taken by U.S. authorities against Soviet citizen Gennadiy Zakharov, a staff member of the U.N. Secretariat.

One doesn't even need to make any particularly deep analysis to detect a striking similarity between the moments chosen by detente's enemies both then and this time to raise another anti-Soviet uproar.

The latest ill-intentioned outcry has again been provoked in a period when there have appeared possibilities to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and the international public is demanding ever more strongly that Washington positively respond to a Soviet call for ending all nuclear explosions and reciprocate large-scale Soviet initiatives in kind.

Although the U.S. spy this time operated not in the air but on earth, the aim pursued by those who are twisting facts to blow the "Daniloff case" out of all proportions has remained the same.

It is to exploit a case of espionage to spoil Soviet-U.S. relations, sow doubts about Soviet policy, and tarnish the image of our people, which has begun to shape in the Americans' minds.

All the above cases, and there have been many more similar ones, have the same hallmark all over them, showing visibly one and the same method used to scuttle emerging possibilities for detente.

The deliberate and premeditated nature of Washington's provocations is conceded even by the right-wing bourgeois press.

The French LE MONDE, for example, said today it was not ruled out that by arresting Zakharov, "some American figures, discontented with the way Soviet-U.S. relations are developing, have attempted to complicate them even further."

But international opinion cannot be hoodwinked and the Soviet Union cannot be provoked by means of such "blackmail strategy".

The USSR is fully resolved to continue steering its foreign policy of peace firmly and consistently.

As to those circles in the United States, which would like to hamstring everything positive in international affairs with the help of anti-Soviet propaganda gambits and continue trying to do this obstinately, without being squeamish about using any means, they should realize that their ploys will inevitably crush to nothing when confronted with hard facts.

Disinformation and concoctions cannot cover up espionage tracks.

Link With Move Against UN Staff

LD200441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "PRAVDA Review"]

[Text] We now turn our attention to PRAVDA's international commentary under the heading: "From Powers to Daniloff." Its author, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, writes:

The escalation of anti-Sovietism and the provocative attempts to aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations, to wreck the possible summit meeting, and to push the responsibility for this from Washington onto Moscow, is the only way possible to qualify certain actions recently taken by the U.S. Administration.

The most recent example of this is the crude arbitrary act which clouded the opening of the 41st UN General Assembly session; specifically, the U.S. State Department's unceremonious demand that 25 diplomatic officials of the Soviet Union's UN Permanent Mission leave the United States by 1 October. There is neither ground nor legal bases for such a decision. The norm of international law envisages that the UN members themselves determine the number of personnel necessary for the work at their mission.

The U.S. action, which is contrary to the United States's obligation vis-a-vis the UN, is closely coordinated with the provocative sensation regarding the notorious Daniloff affair. The arrest of the U.S. journalist who was spying and was caught red-handed is portrayed by the White House and by the State Department as a kind of international crisis, capable of hampering the summit meeting and the Soviet-U.S. accords on arms limitation [dogovorennosti onb ogrenichenee vooruzheniy].

The Soviet people, Vsevelod Ovchinnikov writes in conclusion, possess enough endurance, self-control, and the feeling of responsibility to firmly adhere to their principls and to more firmly continue the peace-loving course which corresponds to mankind's interests.

PAPER ALLEGES PERSECUTION OF JOURNALISTS IN U.S.

PM181357 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZEIA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 9

[Own correspondent Iona Andronov report under the rubric "Answer to the Point": "Paving Stones for the Correspondent"]

[Text] New York -- Five days a week, at 2100 hours, millions of Americans watch the popular television review by the well-known journalist Larry King. He usually discusses the most up-to-the-minute topics. At the moment, the biggest sensation here is the espionage accusation against the Moscow correspondent of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT and the complaints of his colleagues amd compatriots about "secret persecution in the USSR." On this topic, King invited LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's New York correspondent into his TV studio and asked reproachfully:

"Why are you, Iona, unobjective about the persecutions in Moscow against U.S. journalists?"

"Since you are accusing my newspaper of unobjectivity," I replied, "why have you, Larry, not reported how I was beaten up last fall in the presence of the FBI detective assigned to me, purely because I was objectively covering current political events?"

"Did that really happen?"

"You see how poorly informed you are when it comes to facts."

"I'm sorry about what happened to you...."

The press here is still keeping quiet about such incidents. And all the leading newspapers, television companies, and radio stations are stunning the public with terrifying stories from American reporters accredited to Moscow about their supposedly unbearable existence in the Soviet Union. And the weekly which was at fault, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, particularly excels in this.

Robin Knight, former Moscow correspondent for that publication, indulges in painful memories: "Once in Tashkent a family invited me to a birthday celebration. I remember waking up on my back in a dusty yard. I probably should not have drunk so much vodka. I fell into a flagrant trap."

For comparison, let us hear my colleague from the New York TASS correspondent' center: "Certain anonymous individuals call us repeatedly at the correspondents' center, let out a stream of foul language, and threaten to blow up the center and kill us. Today they intimidated us again: 'You are all condemned to death'. The provocateurs aim is obvious: to intimidate and demoralize the workers at the center. We have repeatedly protested to the police, but they do nothing, although the U.S. special services, who tap our telephones, could very quickly identify the criminals and render them harmless. The New York police dawdled for 1 and 1/2 hours when some hired thugs who were very well known to the police burst into the center and started making trouble. Not one of them was punished."

The New York correspondent of MOSCOW NEWS: "Two thugs smashed the windshield in my car with a heavy paving stone in the street in broad daylingt. Luckily I had managed to get my children out of the car -- one 18 months old and the other 6. My windshield has been broken before, with a crowbar. Then they slashed the tires, and threw some kind of package at my head, which I just managed to duck. I know by sight the FBI agents who follow me. There is a whole team of them -- seven, in three cars. They operate without concealment, openly."

The New York correspondent of Soviet state television and radio: "My office telephone is regularly cut off while I am transmitting to the Moscow office taped interviews with American peace campaigners. They also cut off the telephone when I was reporting on the terrorist attack on the Moiseyev dance troupe who are in tour here. Similar telephone tricks are played on other Soviet journalists in New York and Washington."

As for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent here, after the beating organized by the FBI, they are now trying to set a more cunning trap: I have already received openly, through the mail, with no attempt at secrecy, three letters from anonymous persons offering confidential information. The latest one says: 'It is planned to send a detachment of scouts to Afghanistan from the United States. I can tell you the exact date of the operation, its route, and the names of those taking part. If you are not chicken let us meet and make a deal."

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent was exposed while illegally acquiring secret information about military sites. But my comrades in the United States are subjected to truly illegal, vile persecutions.

FURTHER ON JURMALA CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS

PM191117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by Ye. Vostrukhov, A. Itskov, and A. Shalnev: "Reality Versus Fantasy"]

[Text] Jurmala -- Let us dream a little. Imagine we are in the year 2000. Soviet and American specialists are working together -- from the heart of the earth to outer space:

Geophysicists have developed a sophisticated method to forecast earthquakes and preparations are in progress for a manned space flight to Mars. Reciprocal tourism is flourishing. Joint demonstrations are organized, against the arms race in particular....

Stop! But why will demonstrations against the arms race be needed even at the beginning of the third millennium? Surely it will have been ended by then? Who is the author of this fantasy, in which these rosy prospects are blackened with hopelessness in the struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe?

The author is Mark Palmer, until recently one of the leaders of the section in the U.S. State Department concerned with the Soviet Union, and now U.S. ambassador to Hungary. These fantasies are from the report he delivered at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American public currently in progress.

So will it really be impossible to end the nuclear threat even by the year 2000? Surely we will not still only be "putting forward initiatives aimed at disarmament" in 2000, as Palmer imagines?

A considerable number of questions on this score were put to the American ambassador, but there was no answer forthcoming either from him or from J. Matlock, another of the Washington administration's official representatives taking part in the meeting. As Matlock "explained," he would, of course, like to be more specific but, he said, there was not enough time.

Time was found, however, for specifics -- of a different kind, it is true. Expounding their appraisals of the current state of Soviet-American relations and their prehistory, official Washington's emissaries openly engaged in juggling facts and in blatant falsification. Summing up one such speech, V.V. Zhurkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and first deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, observed that he had counted several dozen distortions -- large and small.

Here are some examples.

After adoption of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Soviet leaders declared themselves the enemy of virtually the whole world (surely you must know, Mr Matlock, the hall asked the official White House Sovietologist, that the first decree passed by the October Revolution was the Peace Decree, signed by V.I. Lenin?);

The landing of American troops in Arkhangelsk was not intervention against the Land of the Soviets. It was an exceptional measure taken to prevent German occupation of Russia, (After hearing out this passage from history, one of the Soviet participants in the meeting observed: Why, then, was it necessary to shoot innocent citizens?);

The Soviet Union took possession of Latvia and incorporated it without the free expression of consent by the local population, Matlock claimed, forgetting that Soviet power was proclaimed in Latvia in 1918 but overthrown in 1920 with the aid of foreign troops (The United States gave the counterrevolutionaries $5 million and Great Britain donated 1.3 million pounds.) Soviet power was restored in Latvia 20 years later.

The list could be continued, but is there any point? It must be admitted, however, that such crude distortions of the Soviet Union's history and its policies, past and present, distortions obligingly taken up by "independent" mass information media, find a path, alas, to the minds of many Americans. This, incidentally, could be felt in the questions asked by representatives of the American public during the discussion that developed at the meeting.

But the very fact that American doctors and pensioners, teachers and journalists, employees and scientists came here, the very fact that they took an active part in the discussions, attests to the deep concern felt by a number of Americans for the fate of peace.

Also concerned is (R. Grem). Having spent almost half his life, as he said, "in government service," including service connnected with the creation of weapons, he said, turning to one of the high-ranking figures from the Washington administration: "You claim that no one wants an arms reduction more than the U.S. Government. This claim is false. The people of America want this far more. I believe that Washington's 'star wars' program and your persistent continuation of nuclear test run counter to the interests of arms control and the interests of the American people."

Washington's stubborn reluctance to reach agreement on renouncing the use of force as means of resolving international problems also runs counter to all this. The same Matlock said a great deal on the subject of how Washington supposedly loathes using force, but when he was asked whether the United States is ready to support a corresponding resolution in the United Nations the answer was both immediate and categorical: "No!"

The discussions of the first day of the meeting revealed a mutual interest in further developing relations between the two largest world powers. But whereas the American side proceeds from the belief that such improvement will not come before the next century, the participants in the discussion on the Soviet side unanimously indicated that the improvement in Soviet-American relations must begin today.

Intentions Contrast

PM191105 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russion 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by special correspondents A. Novikov and Yu. Sagaydak: "Opposition to Dialogue"]

[Text] Jurmala -- By the third day of the conference of USSR and U.S. public representatives on topical issues of Soviet-American relations two pretty clear trends had begun to emerge: On the one hand, the desire to hold a constructive dialogue, talks openly and honestly about the problems of the world, find points of contact, and achieve mutual understanding; on the other hand, the intention to use the platform for groundless attacks and accusations and use slight of tongue to make the audience of thousands and thousands of Soviet and U.S. citizens believe that black is white, and vice versa.

The spokesmen for the U.S. Administration are obviously past masters at the latter unseemly occupation. [paragraph continues]

They are trying harder and harder to stage a kind of propaganda spectacle in the Dzintari Concent Hall in the resort city of Jurmala, near Riga, where the conference is being held. Today, the day of the discussion of the theme of "Regional Conflicts and Ways of Settling Them," the prosecutor's gown was donned by former senior U.S. National Security Council official Helmut Sonnenfeldt.

Mr Sonnenfeldt obviously had no intention of bothering with serious arguments and he immediately took the bull by the horns, so to speak. He warned the audience, silenced by the hectic verbal onslaught: Everything the Soviet representatives said in the first two days was "dishonest." And the mass media had deliberately distorted in their reports the position of one of the sides. Then he really went off the rails....

Blatantly disregarding the well-known facts, Sonnenfeldt painted a picture of total Soviet penetration and stuck Soviet military bases seemingly in all countries of the world, while accusing our country of supporting international terrorism.

The responsible spokesman for a responsible delegation flew into a demagogic rage and without further ado set about sweeping out of his way the fragile fabric of mutual understanding and trust which the Jurmala conference had managed to create in the first two days on the unsteady foundation of Soviet-American relations.

The initiators and organizers of the Jurmala meeting had never intended it to become an arena for mutual attacks and accusations. Its purpose was, in fact, to seek points of contact. "The spirit of debate consists not in providing one's own interpretation of history," N.V. Shishlin, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, said in his speech, "or in, so to speak, compiling a list mistakes and blunders. It is a different, higher task today, a more serious, more responsible task: Understanding where we stand, what our aims are, and what path we are going to choose."

You have to agree with these words. And it is regrettable that the representatives of official White House ideology are trying to exploit for unseemly purposes what is anyway a pretty rare opportunity for a frank discussion.

Arms Race, Regional Conflicts

LD192010 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Yu. Rostov report from Jurmala, with recorded comments from participants; date not given]

[Text] [Rostov] Here in Jurmala, the sharpest discussion took place on the question of ending the arms race. There was a struggle between two approaches: the aspiration to move the question past its standstill and an approach that combined eloquent generalities with unfounded attacks against the opposing side. The floor is given to Strobe Talbott head of the TIME magazine bureau.

[Talbott, in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] The important, and most hopeful thing in this field is the attempt to curb competition in the field of nuclear arms.

[Rostov] Talbott admitted, actually, that the United States was not consistent in this field. How is this explained?

[Talbott] One explanation is that the Americans have found it very difficult to accept the idea of equality, parity in nuclear arms between the Soviet Union and their own country. This is to be explained not only by the fact that the Americans feel nostalgia for the good old days when they had a monopoly, and even superiority over the Soviet Union. It is also to be explained by the fact that many Americans, who are ready in theory to agree with parity with the Soviet Union and live with this parity, these Americans are concerned about what today's Soviet Union has done, is doing, and will do with this parity which it has reached over the past several decades.

[Rostov] In fact, in Talbott's opinion this is not even parity, but Soviet superiority.

[Talbott] The Soviet Union has a superiority of about three to one in land-based ballistic missiles.

[Rostov] Then Talbott, while admitting that there might be some claims against the Reagan administration in the field of the arms race, for B-1 bombers, Trident submarines, or cruise missiles, claimed that such super destructive missiles as the MX are not even sited [razmeshchayutsya] in silos, and are quite unlikely to be sited. And what do they think in Washington about one of the most important questions, the end of nuclear explosions?

[Talbott] The Soviet Union announced its moratorium at a time when this moratorium was much less advantageous to the Americans. Therefore, I must say that the moratorium is not a realistic proposal, and therefore all this naturally applies to the talks currently underway in Geneva on the subject of nuclear space weapons.

[Rostov] And more arms' race propaganda. In space, on earth, propaganda for more and more destructive systems allegedly designed to strengthen stability. Another assertion that the United States is falling behind the Soviet Union in the military arena. Comrade Chervov, member of the Soviet delegation, spoke in reply.

[Chervov] The problem of disarmament is, of course, a complicated one but not so difficult that one cannot manage to grasp it. So much nuclear weaponry has been accumulated in the world today that if it is put into operation it is possible to annihilate everything living on earth many times over. But the arms race is continuing, it threatens to spread into space. No matter how you look at the problem there is just one choice. It is necessary to stop the nuclear arms race, to seek a way out from confrontation.

Esteemed Mr Talbott is not being entirely candid when he says that the USSR has three times as many land-based missiles but says absolutely nothing about the United States having three times as many sea-based missiles. He says absolutely nothing about the United States having several times more heavy bombers and cruise missiles. It turns out that when they look at our missiles their jaws drop but they notice absolutely nothing about what is happening back in the United States.

The establishment of a ban on nuclear tests is the most realistic way of achieving an end to the arms race. Without tests it is impossible to improve -- to improve or create [sozdavat] -- new types of nuclear weapons. If we, together with the United States, were to reach agreement on ending nuclear explosions this would allow the impasse to be overcome in the whole process of nuclear disarmament. The Soviet course of ending the arms race is not meeting with support from the U.S. Administration. The United States does not wish to end nuclear explosions and continues testing with the aim of creating [sozdaniye] new nuclear armaments.

At the same time, they are trying to cover up their militaristic position by various kinds of inventions. For example, for a long time the U.S. Administration hid behind the problem of monitoring [kontrol] which it had invented. They alleged that the Russians did not agree to monitoring [kontrol] and therefore there was nothing to reach agreement with them about. After the USSR stated that there was no problem of monitoring -- we agree to any form of monitoring, including international, including on the sport inspection -- it became clear that the leading circles of Washington were simply lying. Now, they have been forced to state openly that they are not prepared to renounce the arms race and for that reason are going to continue nuclear tests. And this is happening at the same time when the United States has carried out more nuclear explosions than all the nuclear powers put together.

Therefore, those who speak about some sort of lagging behind by the United States in nuclear testing in reality would like to retain for the United States the opportunity to create [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear weapons and thus to continue the arms race. The true reason for the U.S. Administration's unwillingness to renounce nuclear explosions lies in Washington's striving to destroy the existing balance of forces to its advantage. This is the aim of the program of creating [sozdaniye] new types of weapons, the MX strategic missiles -- some of which are already on combat duty, by the way, Mr Talbott, and you say that they are somewhere far away; you do not know the real state of affairs in your own country. [applause]

Moreover, new Trident-2 missiles are being created [sozdatsya] as well as nuclear warheads for Midgetman missiles and also nuclear charges for strike space means according to the star wars plan. There are simply no other reasons.

Allow me to conclude my speech with the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. In his interview to RUDE PRAVO, he said: I would like to believe in the wisdom, realism, and elementary feelings of self-preservation of the American people. Our two peoples must cooperate and not be at odds with each other, be friendly and not fight. I appeal for this once again.

Thank you for your attention. [applause]

[Rostov] Another discussion, on regional conflicts. The speaker is Sonnenfeld, formerly of the National Security Council.

[Sonnenfeld in English, fading into superimposed Russian translation] There have been crises in Central America, near my country: Cuba in 1960, a very serious crisis; in Nicaragua in the eighties; in Grenada, which has been mentioned, also in the eighties. Some of these crises have now fortunately disappeared, but some of them unfortunately still exist. Now there is the tragic war in Afghanistan which has been going on day in day out. We have interests. In Afghanistan our sole interest is that peace should triumph in that country and in the surrounding area.

[Rostov] The reply is from members of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Korniyenko and Comrade Shishlin.

[Korniyenko] For the past few years we have on numerous occasions come across cases of people in Soviet military uniform on Afghan territory committing crimes and shooting civilians. Maybe this is one of the things that someone here spoke indignantly of on the first day and that was spoken of on the Voice of America. But these are not Soviet officers, nor Soviet soldiers. They are dressed in Soviet uniforms made in the same place those are made for military exercises held in the United States, when some men dress up in Soviet uniforms and others in U.S. uniforms and they are to treat one another as enemies.

I repeat, we have quite definite proof that the people who carry out these provocations in Afghanistan are supplied with these uniforms by the United States.

[Shishlin] The problem of shaping the Sandinist revolution and strengthening that revolution would be and would remain a purely national task were it not for United States' interference. I remember very well how, after the victory by the Sandinists, the United States promised to help the victorious revolution. I am not sure this is exact, but I think that the promise was to give the Sandinists $93 million. However, it didn't provide those millions of dollars but recently allocated $100 million to the contras. And what is said about this -- at a more authoritative level than the participants in this very representative meeting today -- is simply and utterly amazing. For what they say is that this little country, which is clashing against the provocative imperial pressure of the United States -- this tiny country, it transpires, is to travel a distance of 2,000 km and conquer Mexico. Then the United States will probably be threatened with this great Nicaragua laying claim to Texas and California. Who can believe that?

[Rostov] This is an acute discussion, not only because the attitudes of official Washington and our country diverge radically, but also because public speakers close to the administration resort not only to shuffling the facts but also to fabricating them. There is a completely different atmosphere at the meetings following the plenary sessions — meetings with ordinary members of the U.S. delegations.

What institutions are engaged in education, in education alone? [reads question put to audience in auditorium]

[Commentator Vladimir Pozner, moving through audience with microphone] Yes, you want to answer? Just a second, I'll come over to you.

[Soviet woman in audience] I think that the most important thing is your mother. She won't replace any educational institution, but she is the most important thing. If the mother cannot cope, then nursery schools and kindergartens can help, or the schools. But without a mother I don't think any child can be the very best, either in our country or in yours. [applause]

[Pozner] Someone over here has added: Or without a father! [laughter]

[Soviet man in audience] I would like to ask this question: Many U.S. citizens who have come here came from various cities in the United States. All those cities are quite far away from Riga, and I would like to ask how you were welcomed here in Riga, what your accommodations are like, and what your impression is of the first few days' stay here in the Soviet Union?

[American woman in audience, in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] I am very glad you asked this, because it enables me to express my gratitude to many of you. It is quite obvious that a lot of time has been spent in preparing to receive us and a lot of effort has gone into it. A lot of thought has gone into giving us a good reception -- so, many thanks to all those people who have received us with patience, friendliness, and kindness. The people we have met and spoken with on the street are very friendly. Many thanks to you for this warm welcome, and I think that everyone will agree with me. [applause]

Soviet Official: Meeting 'Useful'

LD200150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by station correspondent Yu. Rostov from meeting of representatives of U.S. and Soviet public in Jurmala, Latvia]

[Text] [Rostov] What has been the result of this meeting? A meeting during which there has been discussion of both mutually exclusive opinions and of common stances on substantially important issues. I believe that the main result has been the fact that Americans and Soviet people have had a good opportunity to get to know each other. Here are excerpts from today's speech by the president of (?Oberlin) College, Fred Starr:

[Begin Starr video recording, in Russian] We must introduce a new code, a code of mutual relations, a code of mutual respect at the present time, and let a future conference elaborate such a code. I propose that the following five points be included in it: First, to acknowledge the existence of differences between our formations; they have existed in the past, even in the distant past, and they will continue to exist. There is nothing bad in this. Second, to acknowledge that the representatives of one side have as many brain-cells [laughter and applause in audience] and no less a conscience than the representatives of the other side. Third, to acknowledge that not one of us is perfect, that we all have made mistakes and that we will make them. Fourth, to acknowledge that only compromises will help up coexist. And I will quote the Bible for the fifth point: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. [applause] [end recording]

[Rostov] Fred Starr's opinion is shared by the majority of participants. Unfortunately, however, the discussions also have confirmed the fact that very influential forces in the United States do not want an honest and direct dialogue between the two countries and in particular, a dialogue on issues such as curbing the arms race and creating a climate of trust. And so, members of the Republican administration, or political figures close in outlook to official Washington, have by no means furthered the creation of an atmosphere of good will at the meeting. Two trends, two political orientations fought at the conference: a course built upon a distorted view of the world seen through the prism of the confrontation of force, and the course which is concerned with the world and the preservation of the lives of millions of people. [video shows various speakers at rostrum and being interviewed, then Academician N.N. Blokhin, captioned as head of Soviet delegation, is interviewed to camera in foyer]

[Begin Blokhin recording] Representatives of official America attempted firmly to insist upon those stances which the U.S. Government is implementing, and they sometimes even allowed themselves, I would say, violations of tact in relation to the republic in which they met with us today. I believe that this meeting was useful on the whole, and I believe that it will serve to further develop mutual dialogue, and will play a definite role in the development of our relations. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE CITES GORBACHEV-NAKASONE EXCHANGES

OW210544 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said here Saturday Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone have been exchanging letters on important matters, including a Gorbachev visit to Tokyo expected early next year.

But Shevardnadze said he cannot say when Gorbachev will go to Tokyo as the first Soviet Communist Party leader to do so.

Shevardnadze met reporters after two rounds of talks with Secretary of State George Shultz to pave the way for a second summit meeting between Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL HOLDS 'FRANK' TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD212040 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- Seiji Tsunematsu, governor of Simone Prefecture, Japan, left Moscow today. He was staying in our country at the invitaion of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held before the departure, the guest greatly appreciated the results of his visit to the USSR and the prospects for deepening further Japanese-Soviet ties.

A frank nature of the talks which we held with senior officials of Soviet ministries and departments demonstrated mutual aspiration further to broaden our cooperation, the governor said. We showed strong interest in the soviet proposal for setting up joint enterprises on a cooperative basis with the applicaton of Japanese technology. This proposal, if implemented, would become a promising supplement to the existing traditional forms of cooperation between our countries. Seiji Tsunemtasu noted the importance of maintaining direct contacts and expressed confidence that they would open up a broad road towards a peaceful and goodneighbourly future.

S&T PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH JAPAN IN TOKYO

LD191601 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 19 TASS -- The Soviet-Japanese Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperationended its 3d session here today. The sides discussed prospects of developing bilateral scientific and technological ties and exchanged views on questions of promoting contacts between scientists from the two countries and establishing cooperation in the field of fundamental research, health services and peaceful exploration and use of outer space. The sides stated that the USSR and Japan accomplished considerable achievements in recent years in developing science and technology. The session's participants pointed to the existence of great opportunities for cooperation and showed interest in the further expansion of contacts, including new spheres.

A protocol of Soviet-Japanese scientific and technological cooperation for the coming years was signed on the results of the meeting. The sides agreed to hold the next session of the Soviet-Japanese commission in Moscow in 1987.

SHABAYEV: ISLAMABAD ENCOURAGING TERRORIST ACTIVITY

LD191928 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- By TASS Political analyst Boris Shabayev:

The Soviet and world public have responded with indignation and condemnation to the murder in Pakistan of the Soviet military diplomat, Colonel Fedor Gorenkov. That crime is far from being a single fact. Two days earlier, an Iranian diplomat was killed in Karachi. Outrage against diplomats from Libya, India and France became common.

In the conditions when law and order were being violated in Islamabad and other Pakistani cities, reported the Bombay newspaper, FREE PRESS JOURNAL, a number of crimes were committed in Pakistan -- a consequence of rampant terrorist activity. The Calcutta newspaper, TELEGRAPH, described that country as a base for large-scale training of murderers and rapists.

It is well known whose money is used to equip and train gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries and Sikh extremists. It is also known that terrorist-training centres are operating in Pakistan under the guise of various institutions, like the Abubakr Islamic Institute in Karachi.

The art of killing is taught by experienced [word indistinct] from the CIA. The Islamabad regime gives the green light to the CIA-recruited terrorists, ever grateful for lavish handouts in dollars and weapons from across the ocean. While giving practical encouragement to terrorist activity, official Islamabad feigns itself hurt when mass media bodies, including Soviet ones, prove with facts that the Pakistani regime has [words indistinct] criminals and providing schooling for them on a large scale.

What is the purpose of this cheap hypocritical action? Does Islamabad seriously think that it will thus be able to evade answering for rampant terror in the country?

The Pakistani authorities are mistaken if they believe that the policy of encouraging terrorism and open disregard for international law will have no consequences for them. They are grossly mistaken.

IRAN STEPS UP 'REPRESSIONS' AGAINST AFGHANS

PM191429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Stepping up Repressions"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Sep -- The Iranian regime is stepping up repressions against Afghans who left their native land under the influence of subversive propaganda. According to the BAKHTAR agency, clashes between Afghans wanting to return to the DRA and police went to quell the spontaneous protests and demonstrations took place in the cities of Babol, Kerman, and Bandar-e Abbas. At Bandar-e Abbas the "guardians of the Islamic revolution" killed 12 Afghans and injured 3, and 19 people were thrown into prison.

FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS HELD WITH BULGARIA

LD191719 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Consulations have taken place in Sofia between the Bulgarian and Soviet Ministries for Foreign Affairs. The Soviet delegation was headed by Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and the Bulgarian Delegation by Ganev, deputy foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The head of the Soviet delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

During the consultations, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the state of bilateral relations and the contemporary situation as well as on other questions of mutual interest.

JARUZELSKI STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO MONGOLIA

LD202222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski made a brief stopover in Moscow on 20 September en route to the Mongolian People's Republic.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES, TALKS WTIH PATRIARCH GERMAN

LD161159 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Patriarch German of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Demichev said that the main concern of the Soviet people engaged in peaceful work was to preserve peace on earth and block the way to another war. This is the purpose of a whole package of Soviet initiatives which provide for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security and the elimination of nuclear weapons by 2000.

The decision of the USSR on prolonging the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions became another major step on the way to peace. The common concern for the preservation of peace induces all the people of good will to pool efforts in the struggle against a nulcear catastrophe. The USSR supports the efforts of the religious circles of all the countries, including Yugoslavia, which are making their contribution to this struggle.

Patriarch German said that all those who held dear our future had cordially welcomed the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth in the statements of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Everyone should do his utmost for promoting mutual understanding, consolidating good relations between nations and establishing durable peace on earth.

AKHROMEYEV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

LD191520 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Istanbul September 18 TASS -- Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev has come to Istanbul. He is on an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey, Army General N. Urug.

In Istanbul, Sergey Akhromeyev met with Commander of the First Field Army Corps General R. Ergun, visited the joint Academy of the Armed Forces.

Visit Ends 19 Sep

LD191934 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Istanbul September 19 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, first (?deputy) ended his official visit to Turkey. He was staying here at the invitation of Army General Necdet Urug, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey.

At the airport Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev was seen off by Army General Necdet Urug and other officials.

THATCHER, KOHL MILITARY PARTICIPATION CRITICIZED

LD181401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Demonstrating their attachment to NATO's aggressive doctrines, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl took part personally in the exercises of West German and British units in the area of Fallingborstel in the north of the FRG. The heads of the two governments did not confine themselves to the role of passive observers at yet another set of military games. According to reports by news agencies: they sat in the tanks and operated the tank guns with their own hands, shooting at dummy Soviet targets. Thatcher is in the FRG on an official visit for regular West German-British consultations, during which a wide range of international and bilateral issues will be discussed.

VISITING LIBYAN PEACE GROUP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD191922 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Comrade 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Libyan Solidarity and Peace Committee, is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet social organizations. Al-'Ubaydi has answered our correspondent's questions.

Our correspondent asked the following question: Comrade al-'Ubaydi, you represent an Arab country that is in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle. Consequently, it is a target for strong pressure by the United States. What is your assessment of U.S. tactics with respect to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and in the Middle East in general, and how do the Libyan people respond to such actions?

[Begin 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi recording] We in the Jamahiriyah believe that the United States is seeking to restore its hegemony over the Arab homeland as part of the U.S. Administration's expansionist and hegemonist policy. In pursuing such a policy, the United States relies primarily on Israel as a guide in the Arab homeland. Hence, the United States has joined Israel in a strategic alliance and in economic cooperation that exempts Israel from any protective measures with regard to Israel's exports to the United States. Moreover, Israel is participating in the 'star wars' program.

Israel thus is not only a party to the Arab-Israeli conflict, but also a party to the U.S. conflict with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union. The U.S. Administration also relies on the Arab regimes that have joined the U.S. bandwagon. In order to confront such a strategy, we have to cooperate with the progressive and socialist forces and the opposition forces in those countries. We also emphasize the need for cooperation among the progressive regimes in the Arab world -- in Syria, Libya, Algeria, and the PDRY -- and the need to unite the PLO factions on the basis of struggle and on a civilized and progressive basis. [end recording]

Our correspondent asked the following question: How do you view the separate deals which the United States is introducing in the Middle East?

[Begin 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi recording] The danger is clear, namely that Israel's plan is to seek to deal with each Arab state separately from a position of military and political strength supported by the United States, and consequently, to bring about agreements and conditions that (?complement) the Camp David accords. The second danger is that by the Camp David accords, U.S. and Israeli policy undermine Arab resolutions that always emphasize that the Palestinian question is a central issue and is the Arab nation's cause. No state should enter into a unilateral agreement with Israel.

The third matter is that by such separate solutions, the United States and Israel are seeking to undermine the resolutions of the international community at the United Nations and at the UN Security Council and to bypass these resolutions in order to opt for solutions that are totally divorced from world public opinion.

The fourth, and important, matter is the attempt to exclude friendly states, such as the Soviet Union, from all efforts to resolve the Middle East question. We also believe -- our reservations on conferences notwithstanding -- that the presence of the Soviet Union in a conference or in the Security Council is a great safeguard for Arab rights and for the rights of the Palestinian people. [end recording]

The third question by our correspondent: In the first hours following the attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah in April, unidentified radios came on the air that began to broadcast reports about the ousting of the leader of the Libyan Revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and (?his departure) from Libya. These reports were picked up by several Western radios beamed to the Arab states. What was the real situation?

[Begin 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi recording] The U.S. Administration was in fact planning to hit the home of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and to assassinate him. Therefore, they had prepared the media plan that complemented their terrorist action. Two hours after the aggression, VOA broadcasted a statement to the Libyan people, as though the regime was finished. Such an imperialist policy is well-known. The following day London radio reported that there was a mutiny. On the very same evening, however Col al-Qadhdhafi spoke on television and called on the people to take to the streets and demonstrate. In 30 minutes, the streets of Tripoli were seething with people who were demonstrating and chanting. After that, Col al-Qadhdhafi visited various parts of the Jamahiriyah where he was welcomed and where the people demonstrated their support for him. That was a direct response to the U.S. Administration and proof that the Libyan Arab people back the leaders and back the policy pursued by Col al-Qadhdhafi. [end recording]

In conclusion, the secretary of Libya's Solidarity and Peace Committee highly valued his meetings with the leaders of Soviet social organizations, AAPSO, the peace committee, and other organizations. He said that Soviet-Libyan social relations are an indivisible part of relations between countries and will develop and become stronger in the future.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL VIEWS RELATIONS WITH IRAN

NC201629 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] As was previously reported, the constituent assembly of the Iranian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which has resumed its activities, has met in Tehran. Dmitriy Baranov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led the Soviet delegation to the sessions.

In an interview with our correspondent, Dmitriy Baranov attacked great importance to the outcome of his meetings and discussions with Iranian commercial and economic representatives. He noted: During our visit to Iran we had several meetings and rounds of talks were economic and commercial representatives. I am happy to say that they are interested in expanding commercial and economic relations between the two countries, and that they understand the need for these ties. The Iranians expressed their belief that the level of bilateral commercial relations should be commensurate with the economic potential of the Soviet Union and Iran.

During our inspection of two industrial plants in Mashhad, we were convinced that the broadening of these ties is economically sound. These units are modern, and produce high quality goods, which they are prepared to export to the Soviet Union. We believe that the resumption of the activities of the Iranian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce should make a positive contribution to the growth of Soviet-Iranian commercial and economic relations. The participation of large firms and foreign trade organizations from the two states will help promote permanent economic and commercial links between Iran and the Soviet Union, and allow us to tap the existing potential.

Dmitriy Baranov concluded by saying: We also hope that the Iranian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce (?and) the activities of commercial representations from the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic will do much to surmount the difficulties in this area.

KUWAITI 'SOURCE' TERMS TALKS EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL

LD190913 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0758 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (KUNA) -- Khalid al-Tarrah dispatch -- A Kuwaiti diplomatic source has described the talks held by the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry undersecretary, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin with senior officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry as "extremely successful."

The source told KUNA that the first round of the Kuwaiti-Soviet talks, which took place on Wednesday between Al-Shahin and the first deputy soviet foreign minister, Yuriy Vorontsov lasted for "6 hours" and covered the various persistent international and regional issues in addition to bilateral relations between Kuwait and the USSR and the ways of bolstering them. The source quoted the Kuwaiti side to the talks as saying that it was completely pleased with the understanding shown by the soviet side with regard to Kuwait's anxiousness about removing all conditions that could pave the ground for foreign intervention in the affairs of the Arab Gulf.

Asked about the message carried by Al-Shahin to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze from the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir during his meeting with Vorontsov, the source said that the message contained an invitation to Shevardnadze to visit Kuwaid and that the invitation was accepted, though no date has yet been fixed for it. The diplomatic source pointed out that it has been decided during the talks that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad would meet with his Soviet counterpart Shevardnadze in New York on 26 September during the UN General Assembly session.

Tanker Attack Discussed

LD19114 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 19 Sep

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (KUNA) -- A diplomatic source said here today that the talks between visiting Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and Soviet Officials dealt with the attack against the Kuwaiti oil tanker "Fintas" last Tuesday. The source told KUNA that the Soviet side expressed indignation over the incident. The source added that the Soviet officials also praised Kuwait's stance of not responding to these provocations.

BRUTENTS-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN URUGUAY

LD191951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the party Central Comittee International Department, arrived in Montevideo to represent the CPSU at the festivities marking the 150th anniversary of the Colorado Ruling Party, at the invitation of the party leadership.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW CUBAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD172039 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko has received in the Kremlin member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba Julio Camacho Aguilera, who presented his credentials.

Presenting his credentials, the ambassador stressed that "The Cuban people subscribes to and firmly supports the Leninist policy of peace which is being consistently conducted by the Soviet Union, its steadfast principled stand towards the most burning problems of the present. In furthering these aims the people, the party and the government of the Soviet Union can always count on the most resolute support of the people, the party and the Government of Cuba which are firmly convinced of the rightfullness of our common cause, its triumph in all areas."

"We express satisfaction with the fact that you, a noted statesman and party leader of Cuba, have been appointed ambassador to our country," Andrey Gromyko said. "What is most important is that the relations between our countries, peoples and parties are friendly and really fraternal. the USSR and Cuba along with other fraternal socialist countries are fruitfully cooperating in the international scene, comprehensively strengthening the socialist community and consistently carrying out the course of ensuring international security."

MOSCOW REPORTS ON CHILEAN UNION PRESS CONFERENCE

PY191622 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean union delegation which is attending the World Union Federation Congress being held in Berlin, GDR, has said that the most important task of all Chileans workers is to achieve the unity of all Chileans in the struggle to overthrow the Pinochet regime.

The Chilean delegation has held a press conference during the 11th World Union Federation Congress. Mario Navarro, president of the committee outside Chile of the Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers has said that international solidarity is an encouragement for the struggle to regain freedom, independence and democracy. Navarro added that the attack against Pinochet by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front is fully justified before the international community because it represents the right answer to the violence unleashed by the tyranny against the people. Navarro also condemned the U.S. aid provided to Pinochet saying that the Reagan administration supports the military regime because it serves the interests of U.S. transnationals.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV TOUR OF KRAYS

Talks With Krasnodar Leader

LD201656 [Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 19 September carries a 17-minute report on General secretary Gorbachev's visit to Krasnodar Kray on 18 September, including a recorded discussion between Gorbachev and Mikhail Ivanovich Klepikov, team leader of the "Kuban" Kolkhoz in Ust-Labinskiy rayon.

Klepikov begins by stating that he welcomes the whole idea of restructuring the economy, saying that he thinks that the most important thing is for everyone, including those present, to restructure psychologically. Gorbachev briefly interrupts to remark that he fully agrees. Klepikov then speaks of the need to attract more young people to the farms and that it is necessary to restore figures whom young people can respect in the village, because they are disappearing.

Gorbachev remarks: "And you get these, so to speak, skilled people and those who are after easy money or unearned money. They sometimes have a stronger influence on young people than our party organizations."

Klepikov then gives an account of some successful production figures for his team, which he admits nevertheless could be better, and then goes on to regret the quality of agricultural equipment.

He says: "Well, I would like to tell you also, here in the presence of everybody, that we have been waiting for good equipment of good quality for a long time. Even if there were less of it, just so long as it were of good quality and reliable and so on. In any case, surely we can create better conditions for grain-workers so that they are attracted by this machinery".

Klepikov continues with his criticism of equipment and noting the need to repair; the issue of quality is preeminent, he says.

Gorbachev replies: "You know, Mikhail Ivanovich, this is an issue not only of the agricultural sector, the agricultural-industrial complex, but of the whole country. Now just remember that at the June plenum I said that we are still keeping old, worn-out plant which does not raise labor productivity or the level of mechanization at enterprises. And how often do we repair them? Millions of people are employed in repair work and we are expending thousands of millions in money and resources instead of changing them more quickly or of utilizing progressive equipment over two or three shifts. Do you know, in the West they use the most progressive technology even over four shifts in order that people can work on this new equipment without getting tired, without reducing productivity, without losing concentration.

"But then, you see, if one fully utilizes this, throwing out the old equipment, and then putting in new equipment again and one has this flow of renewal, there would be such advantages. You are quite right. If we had quality equipment, all this repair base would have to turn, both in its operation and in its construction, to the production of an auxiliary inventory of simple machinery.

"Then it would not be necessary to drive the people's money into bricks in order to build enterprises for such machinery from the start all over again. This is a great issue, a state issue. Thank you for reminding of this."

Klepikov then speaks of the difficulties in obtaining good machinery. He says: "We get a pig in a poke. They've taken our money and things don't work." Farm output, however, is checked and the purchaser pays less for poorer quality, he says.

The following exchange then takes place:

"[Gorbachev] that means that they take products from the kolkhov? And it is checked?

"[Klepikov] Yes. It is checked; everything is checked; if you please, it's all ideal.

"[Gorbachev] There you have it. It is often thus. Yesterday, when we were sitting in Timashovka and Comrade Lomacha was peaking about how the quality of relations, the quality of products and how the grade of the products being produced had been raised, the director of grain products gave a speech. Well, how did he do things before? "He used to get ordinary wheat from the farms because previously there was low weight grain there, and admixtures. Then he would process this and get strong wheat. but now the farm wasn't getting it , he got it.

"Now they have done things in a different way. Now that he is in the agro-industrial complex they are supplying him even with unprocessed wheat. He processes it and the farm grains financially and the state has grained. But when a kolkhoz is strongly encouraged it will try tomorrow also to produce strong wheat. It is a good thing that everyone now has taken up the issue of quality. But it is necessary to display the same demanding approach to the suppliers of agriculture, for better quality machinery, for complete sets of systems of machinery, for fertilizers in a wide range, for combined fodder with the necessary formulas, and so on and so on.

"Why? Why it is that we are not able and are not supposed to do things that way? Well, I think that the time has come to advance claims on everyone thus. High demands on the rural sector and the demands and orders of the rural sector ought also to be fulfilled properly."

Klepikov complains that, for one of his combines, it is already stated in the instructions that it wastes more than is sown, to laughter from the audience. He adds: "If we were given a good reliable combine, we would already have fulfilled our program. With the conditions here, we need a good harvester, we lose so much grain, a huge quantity. Whatever the exact amount, it is a great deal."

Gorbachev says. "I was told yesterday that on the intensive technology fields where old combines are used to harvest losses amount to as much as 7 or 10 quintals."

Klepikov replies: "That's absolutely right." Klepikov then says he has heard contradictory reports about the new family of Don-1500 and Don-1200 machines.

Gorbachev says: "It has simply not been properly understood yet. We are staking our hopes on the Don 1500 and the rotor combine. These are two types of combine which we must see that people get familiar with. We must supply them. Bear this in mind. I have had conversations with Perevezdeva and I have talked to machine operators at my home kolkhoz. We gave them this Don-1500 in a simple, neighborly way there. Perevezdeva has worked with it, and afterwards the Red Guard used it, that is the machine operators with whom I once worked. But at first, when they arrived at the factory and studied it, they took it and said straight out that they were terrified with the machine at first. What sort of machine is it and what is one to do with it? There was nothing to it. Within 4 days, they said, we were already on familiar terms with this combine, and, Mikhail Sergeyevich, it is a joy to work with it. It is a joy. You do not get tired. Conditions are good and so are the instruments: the instrument panel shows where there is a fault or some waste; it shows up immediately on the panel if something is out of place and not working well. So that information is received in a timely way, the engine is powerful, it threshes evenly. It threshes at least twice as much and as a rule two and one-half times or three times more. That means one-half or one-third the number of machine operators and one-half the number of combines.

"Second, I don't think one should distribute the combines o singly as the Kamaz was once distributed around the country, but they should be distributed in groups in the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, these are the most fertile lands, you understand, and they should not be distributed to everyone. We must improve and prepare the kolkhozes and bases and train the cadres; there must be a network of services, everything has to be done integrally; we have to get people familiar with the combines and get together the technical services, and train the cadres. Then we will get going, we will get going seriously.

"This is a completely new age which is beginning everywhere. And we are already in another age in the agrarian sector. so you must not be afraid of the new combines, we must make them."

The following exchange takes place:

"[Klepikov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, we are now all in favor of the intensive technology units, they are yielding good results. That is quite ture. But we could get more from them if we had good machines. I think our industry needs a push so that they resolve these questions better.

"[Gorbachev] You know that everyone has got used to being able to sell off any old machiner to agriculture, just junk, and the attitude is the same for the food industry, and even for light industry. Thus we have decided to instruct the defense ministries to help light industry, the food industry and the rural sector to resolve certain issues, to get rid of bottlenecks. They tell us, listen, it is easier to deal with defense matters and go into space than to improve the technical level of looms, or to make machinery for the food industry.

"It seems you need enormous qualifications and real design talent, you see, to deal with these tasks. Thus we need to change the attitude to these sectors in the country. We have all been brought up to respect defense and heavy industry. And this is right, and this education was of great importance.

"We now have a reliable base for the country, -- power engineering, heavy industry, defense, and so on.

"However, now we also need to say that the time has come to concern ourselves with mechanizing the agrarian sector, light and food industry. In other words, everything that is produced, the raw materials, and then goes on to that stage, is depreciated."

Klepikov then raises the issue of allocation of land to various crops, using the example of sugar beet, asking whether there couldn't be more flexibility to sow more or less of one crop to a defined area, since savings could thus be made.

Gorbachev replies: "I would begin by saying, comrades, that you should not improvise, but it should be done this way: Klepikov, and others, should guarantee to fulfill the plan over the crop area that he considers necessary.

Klepikov says he thinks he ought to add 5 quintals to his yield every 5-year period. He continues: "The dangerous thing, Mikhail Sergeyevich, with this new intensive technology, is that some people think everything is solved without knowledge of cultivation. I think cultivation techniques come first, then afterwards come all the other issues we are resolving."

Gorbachev asks: "Let us leave the agrarian sector to one side. Among the people, in party organizations, among cadres, what sort of discussions are people having now about what is happening in the country, how do the people understand this, what sort of questions do they raise?"

Klepikov replies: "The party and government decisions are very well supported, very well. I will say quite plainly that everywhere in the countryside discipline, labor, and technological discipline has gotten better; in general the situation is clearing up, and I can tell you people are in a good mood. But they are expecting a solution to these questions whiich I raised here."

Gorbachev says: "Fine."

At that point the recording ends.

Addresses Stavropol Citizens

LD191051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, to citizens in Stavropol on 18 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Applause] After leaving Moscow University I spent a huge part of my life here, in the Stavropol area, the area I came from. So I am glad to meet you again today. Thank you. [applause] Now I am trying to find familiar faces and to look closely at them. Looking at the eyes and the expressions, to see what sort of faces these are, it is good, you know, to see your mood, to see that your mood is good. And, you know, everything is as it should be, everythings is as it should be. [laughter and applause]

We probably spent about 20 minutes talking to workers in Zavodskoy Rayon. It was a major and important conversation. In fact during all my visits to the republics and towns of our immense country, I do not recall an occasion when I did not get the feeling that things are changing. People's moods are changing. Our entire society has begun to move. I am profoundly convinced that our people are solidly in favor of restructuring, of the policy which we have drawn up for the coming quinquennia. This is a policy which has crystallized out of an honest assessment of what is taking place in the country. This policy takes account of the experience of past generations and the things which have been done in our country, in the economy, in the development of the social sphere and democracy. The molding of the Soviet way of life is the solid basis which has enabled us to evaluate both our pluses and minuses and to draw up a realistic policy for the future. This policy is realistic, but it relies on us making immense efforts, immense efforts by the (?party) which must do a lot to ensure that all these plans are implemented. But our people are the principal force in our country. The more solidly people are behind this policy, the more confident I am that we will not fail to accomplish everything we have in mind. [applause]

As for problems, there are problems. In spite of the fact that we are strong and rich, there are problems. There are pressing problems: housing, food, health, education and, finally, democracy, if we are blunt about it. Our people must feel at home in their country, must feel that they are masters of the country. If our people feels this then any householder, whether his house be large of small, will do everything to ensure that this house grows more beautiful and improves and that the air and atmosphere in it are suitable for people to live and feel human there. [applause as Gorbachev says these next few words] This house is our Soviet Union.

We argue now. Sometimes maybe we even swear at one another, but baiscally we argue. We express our opinions on various matters, on the economy, on social matters, on questions of democracy and on questions of the moral atmosphere in society. That is normal because we have decided to do everything better than it has been done hitherto and to clean away all the undesirable features that have gathered. Just now I was having a discussion in the (?industrial) district with the workers. Indeed we all remember. I remember it all well. I remember the whole of the war and what happened after the war. The front line troops came back. You know, they brought with them a profound desire to see the country reborn. The foretellers of doom told us that we wouldn't raise ourselves after that war even in 25 years or even in 50 years. We did raise oursevles. Not only did we raise ourselves but we increased several fold the possibilities of our country, the economic possibilities as well as the political and social ones. We did raise ourselves and we set off taking big strides.

Somewhere about the time when the 1970's ran into the 1980's, there was a hold up in our movement. We lost our dynamism. Some people grew accustomed to inertia and complacency. The absence of order, and the necessary discipline suited some people as indeed did the slackness in all areas, among the workers, among the peasants among the intelligentsia as well as in the party and state apparatus. But we saw that we have behind us such an enormous experience of building the world's first new society and our science is among the mightiest in the world.

On this basis which we have today thanks to the labor of all the preceding generations, as well as of the current generation we can set off taking big strides and progress dynamically.

What we need is for the people just to take all this into their hands. This is why democracy; broad democracy is needed. When I say democracy, that in no way means that demagogues, self-seekers and anonymous letter-writers will start to lord it over everyone, you understand - oh, no! Democracy first and foremost means that our wise working class, trained and educated, our peasantry with their great experience and belief in kolkhoz management, and our intelligentsia which came from the workers and peasants and which has accumulated a vast intellecutual potential -- that they should put into effect what they have. This is why we must change our approach in the ceremony, in the work of the local soviets, party organs and public organizations: people must be the masters. [applause] and that... [interrupted by applause]

Right after the congress, I received a letter from the secretary of a team party organization on a sovkhoz. He writes: Mikhail Sergeyevich, I watched the congress throughout, read the report, reread everything. You know, I have the feeling that something must be done. I went to the sovkhoz director, and told him that I had been gathering lots of suggestions for a long while. As secretary of the section party organization, I told him, I want to tell you what the problems are on our farm. What did he say to me? Go off and mind you own business! [rumble of laughter in crowd]

So, he says, before the congress it was considered to be none of my business what was going on on the sovkhoz and in the country; and after the congress, too, it turns out that it's none of my business. His observation is quite correct. What happens was that I saw everything that went on at the congress, he said, I felt the atmosphere there, became enthusiastic - and so I went to talk to the director, and it turns out as though it took place at the other end of the world in some unknown kingdom, not here in our country. [laughter]

He was right when he said right at the start, people had different reactions, and are still, even now, reacting differently. But society will no longer be reconciled to the way we lived yesterday, to the way we behaved yesterday, to the actions we executed yesterday: society is already pressing on ahead.

In the Politburo, the Central Committee, in the Soviet Government there is now a complete unanimity of the entire governing structure, which is made up, in fact, if one may use such a word, of people who have passed through the school of life and are now heading this work in the country. They are all well prepared to conduct this policy in a realistic way. We shall not stray from this path.

But the main thing is our hope for support, and that you welcome what I am saying, and that this policy line of ours, this work of ours, is welcomed everywhere I meet you in the towns and republics of the country. This is the most important prerequisite for us to over come all difficulties. Thank you for the meeting , I wish you all the best. [applause]

Converses With Farm Workers

LD191615 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Report on conversation between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and unidentified workers at Izobilnenskiy Sovkhoz on 19 September in Stavropol Kray -- recorded]

[Text] The trip around Stavropol Kray by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, is continuing. Mikhail Sergeyevich today visited the Izobilnenskiy Sovkhoz, where a conversation took place with farm workers.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Let us talk about our lives. Did you hear the speech yesterday?

[Workers] Yes, we did.

[Gorbachev] Well, what did you hear, and what do you think about what I said?

[Workers] It was a splendid speech.

[Gorbachev] Do you think so?

[Worker] That's right. We support your speech. Thank you, especially for what you have done about alcohol. You know what you should do next? You should postpone old age, invent some sort of elixer. [laughter and applause]

[Gorbachev] In general I think that one wants to live when things are like this, when things are getting better, when things are changing, work is changing. There is more and more mechanization. You are obtaining results. That's right. But you have a lot of drought, don't you? This year especially.

[Workers] Very much so. Especially this year, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

[Gorbachev] But look, you obtained a harvest nevertheless, didn't you? That means we are becoming more clever, doesn't it?

[Worker] The machinery is becoming more powerful, and there are the efforts of the managers.

[Another worker] Team contracting also helps. Oh, it helps so much.

[Gorbachev] Has team contracting already become established?

[Worker] Yes, it has already become established.

[Gorbachev] It has come to my attention all the time in the Kuban and here in Stavropol...

I always say: You know, our people have matured to the extent that it should be trusted to administer itself -- especially in the brigade, in the team, at the complex. Let them get together and discuss what they are doing with the management. These are not office matters. What the people decide is the most correct democracy. It is the truest democracy.

What is the complex like, for example, is it provided with housing? All those who ...

[Worker, interrupting] No, not for the time being.

[Gorbachev] No?

[Workers] Not yet.

[Worker] A lot of work...

[Gorbachev] On the whole you live in a village, is that right?

[Worker] We have new villages called Izobilnoye...

[Gorbachev] Izobilnoye?

[Worker] [Words indistinct] a housing bolck. It will be built this year. We have already put up two floors, and we have started building the third floor.

[Gorbachev] Why are you tearing them away from the village? There are nothing but floors and floors; they should have a cottage nearby.

[Worker] We are making provision for that. We are now building in Novotroitsk. We have special land there, too. We are also building there, so that each house owner has...

[Gorbachev] A plot of land...

[Worker] A plot.

[Gorbachev] That's it.

[Worker] A cow there. And piglets...

[Gorbachev] That's how it should be.

[Worker] So it should be (?happier)

[Gorbachev] The house should be modern, with conveniences. The plot should be big, with a nice little vegetable garden.

[Worker] We are building...

[Gorbachev] Listen, even the town-dwellers, everybody is begging: Give us a bit of land, so we can do something.

[Worker] That's right.

[Gorbachev] Everybody has been attracted toward the land, and that is right.

[Worker] A lot of us have cows...

[Second worker] A great many...

[Gorbachev] Is that so?

[Worker] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Good. That is good.

[Worker] The young people are remaining in the village.

[Gorbachev] If one is to talk seriously, then things are being resolved here -- people live long lives here. Everyday life will be healthier, there will be healthy conditions for production work. There will be better equipment, when it doesn't wear out the machine operator. Mechanization of labor processes -- a man will not war himself out so much, after all. Well, what do the men say? Have they given the front seats to the women, as always? [laughter] They are keeping silent. They are listening.

[Worker] Gentlemen, you might say.

[Gorbachev] Yes. The representatives of the older generation, you know, can compare what there was before the war, during the war, what there was after the war, and even what there was 20 years ago, and what there is now. That's why they -- you can't lead them astray. They know, because they know what we began with. The people who are a little younger, just starting out in life. They go about their business thinking well, it's all like that, and that's how it should be. Yet after the war, what line did we adopt? Everything. We had suffered so much, we had been so tormented -- we gave our children everything. And that was correct. But it turns out that, you know, they are a little spoiled in our country, spoiled. Well, now in schools, and in the family we are starting -- children must be involved in a normal working life in good time. To start with, they should work, in the garden, and vegetable plot, so that they help out in the family, and then they must be involved in production, too. Children must get a working upbringing. A lot of ills can spring from this.

Well, it didn't do my any harm that I started to work periodically from the age of 13, and at the age of 15 I had already worked for 5 years, and then 6 years on a combine, and so on and so forth, so it went on. Well, it was alright. I stayed alive, everything's normal. But I received such a tempering from the machine operators -- it was ny first tempering. When I meet them they all come up to me. They are still the machine operators who were contemporaries of my father. I am grateful to them. For me the lot of the working people, how it lives and how it feels is not a just a matter of fine words, so to speak. People might think I entered political work because I want to be liked, or for some other reason like this. No. I have come through all this and I know.

For this reason, if we are able to be closer to people, as I have already said on more than one occasion, if we are to show concern for them, then people will respond with a tenfold improvement. We can feel this.

You know, I like your attitude, you confindence in both today and tomorrow. That is the main thing. There will be problems, there will be problems, comrades. But we shall solve them. What wishes do you have for the Central Committee? What should I tell the Central Committee and the government?

[Worker] Hold a steady course! Good health! A big thank you to all members of the Central Committee.

[Gorbachev] I have said that democracy does not mean that I can do what I want. No, no.

[Worker] We understand and support the CPSU Central Committee.

[Gorbachev] There are rights, duties, and responsibilities. But people should participate. They are ready. I am discussing this with you on a level footing. You could already have placed me in a difficult position, even, and I think, therefore, I must finish. [laughter]

[Worker] The main thing Mikhail Sergeyevich, is that there should be peace on earth and we shall work for it. We shall do everything we can. The main thing is peace.

[Another worker] We wish you even better health so that you can give a rebuff to those who do not want a peaceful life.

[Gorbachev] Thank you. Thank you. All the best. [applause] [end recording]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev familiarized himself with the organization of production at the farm and with the work and leisure conditions of its workers.

Visits Novoaleksandrovsk

LD201158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Report on 19 September visit by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to farms in Stavropol Kray; Gorbachev responds to questions by unidentified members of the public -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The trip around Stavropol Kray by Mikhai Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is continuing. Mikhail Sergeyevich has visited the Izobilnenskiy and Niva sovkhozes, and toured the town of Novoaleksandrovsk. Our special correspondents report: [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] In the town of Novoaleksandrovsk the houses are awash with greenery, there is lavish sunshine, and there are hundreds of people on the squares and the streets. Smiles and applause -- the people are greeting Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warmly and cordially.

The next stop on the itinerary of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is the Niva Sovkhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon. It is in the northwest of the kray, almost in the Kuban, as they say here. This year this young farm had a large harvest -- over 30 quintals of grain per hectare -- and perhaps, for the first time in all these years it has fulfilled all its plans for milk, for meat, and for grain. There is a great deal of building going on here; with the sovkhoz's funds and by the direct-labor methods, a whole settlement has gone up. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is being met by children and adults, old people and young people, and of course, by the leaders of our party. Of special interest here are social issues, issues of the lives of people in these regions and these places. And in terms of natural conditions, this is almost the Kuban.

Mikhail Sergeyevich recognizes among the people who are greeting him Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Maksimovich Kolobov. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has asked who can invite him to their house, and literally everybody has expressed the wish to do so. Now he has gone into the Korchagin's house -- Tatyana Ivanovna and Aleksey Pavlovich. They're a young family: She's a controller, he's a driver. A good-quality brick house; it isn't new, but right here begins a street of beautiful new houses, white and red, with ornamental designs, a whole settlement which has been built very recently here, in the sovkhoz.

[Gorbachev] Good afternoon. [voices cheering, applause] How are you?

[Voices] Very well.

[Gorbachev] I am very pleased to meet you. Thank you for the welcome. Is the sovkhoz standing on its own feet?

[Voices] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Is there building going on?

[Voices] There is.

[Gorbachev] Are you pleased that a new sovkhoz has been built?

[Voices] We are pleased.

[Gorbachev] Yes. Otherwise, probably as a village, or as a small village or as a settlement, under some minor department, it would have been neglected. Now the sovkhoz is already developing. Are there shops?

[Voices] There are.

[Gorbachev] And is there a hospital?

[Voices] There is. We have everything.

[Gorbachev] Is there a first aid post, a school?

[Voices] There are.

[Gorbachev] Is it a good school?

[Voices] It's a good one.

[Gorbachev] What sort of harvest have you had this year?

[Voices] Thirty, 32.5

[Gorbachev] Thirty-four, 32.5? That's not bad for this year. But that's not a Kuban harvest, is it? You need more here, you need more. I know the driest rayons in Stavropol Kray; when they brought water there, then the flow of people from these rayons, and from these settlements, where life was very difficult, stopped totally, and even those who had earlier departed returned to live there.

[Voice] Mikhail Sergeyevich, we have everything, thanks to the party and the government. We have a great deal of everything, we have everything, and do allow me, on behalf of all the retirees in our country, to thank our party and our government that we are not afraid of our old age, we are provided for.

[Gorbachev] That is very pleasant for me.

[Voice] We're sitting on the bench, they bring us money and shake our hand, and wish us good health.

[Gorbachev] And then there are children and grandchildren.

[Voice] and grandchildren.

[Gorbachev] That really is...

[Voice interrupts] And we don't abandon the sovkhoz either; we help out as much as we can according to our abilities. Thank you for this.

[Gorbachev] I'm very pleased to hear these words from you.

[Voice] And we're very satisfied.

[Gorbachev] I think that all young people must act with understanding. What we're talking about, after all, is their mothers and fathers, their grandfathers and grandmothers.

[Voice] (?They will get old, too).

[Gorbachev] Yes, and a lack of consideration for this age group, when it's harder for people, their lives are behind them. Also, life has not been easy for that generation; they have lived very harsh lives. It cannot be denied that many ordeals and much work befell them, so we are thinking all the time.

We have adopted the decision, we have raised the pension level a little bit, and we are going to carry on thinking about how our pension legislation can provide better with what we have at the moment -- the economy, culture, science, an educated and literate people -- we'll manage everything, comrades. So, the policy we have proposed takes this precisely into account: to rely on what we already have, the foundation that has already been made -- we've already cited it, I don't want to repeat myself -- and to go on further.

What's the most important thing that's needed? To restructure attitudes everywhere. Discipline has slackened, good order has slackened. They've started looking at state property, and at private property even, in a certain way: You know, it's started sticking to many people's fingers. Some people have already stopped working altogether. What we need here, first of all, you understand, is the strong desire to understand people and their needs and to go to them and to help, and when necessary, also to approach, to approach jointly, those who do not want to walk in step and make them answer for it.

All this we understand. We are certain that a good deal of time will be needed, we are certain that we will overcome everything. If we are strong inside the country, economically and politically, and if we are united, and this mutual understanding is preserved between the leadership, between the party and the people, we will also successfully solve the most difficult tasks in foreign policy.

It is not calm there. But, you know, we're not a nervous people, we can even show others how to defend one's country if the need arises. And the most important thing to bear in mind is that we have everything, and they know that we also have everything, so you won't just take us with your bare hands. That is why, resting on our powerful economy, onthe support of our people, and on our reliable defense, we actively carry through our foreign policy.

A worker has sent me a letter: Mikhail Sergeyevich, first of all, I want to say that both I and my comrades support you, and tell all the leadership that we support you, and that we will support you. I think that mutual understanding will increase all the same, we will do everything to retain peace, I am sure that we will retain it.

Well, I've said everything that's important.

[Voices and applause] Thank you.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SOCIALIST COMPETITION

PM181010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Incentives in Competition"]

[Text] The throrough reconstruction of the national economy begun by the party and the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development demand the complete mobilization of Soviet people's thoughts, labor, and initiative. As the CPSU Central Committee's Appeal of the Working People of the Soviet Union notes, it is the duty of every person, wherever he works, to be an active fighter on the labor front of the 5-year plan and use his work place to make a fitting personal contribution to the common cause.

The experience of advanced collectives is convincing proof that socialist competition incentives can and must be an effective means of activating the human factor. The prompt, public, and fitting assessment of each person's work not only crowns what has been done but also arouses the desire to achieve more, to imitate models of skill and diligence, to display ingenuity, and to acquire new knowledge and skills. That is why it is important to organize competition in such a way that its conditions form a direct link between the interests of the worker and the interests of the team, the enterprise, and the state.

The aim of competition today cannot just be output quantity and increased production. Our main problem is to radically improve the quality and productivity of labor and to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of contractual commitments while ensuring the strictest saving of resources. Moral and material incentives must also be used to prompt competition participants to achieve this. And they must be used creatively, without resorting to stereotypes.

The best incentive for success is undoubtedly good organization: clear-cut tasks, the well thought out deploymemt of manpower, and well organized cooperation among all production links. Nothing poisons the competition atmosphere or discourages people quite like irregular work and attempts to fulfill the plan at any price and to overcome difficulties by empty appeals or exaggeration. Herein lies the personal responsibility of economic leaders for galvanizing competitors' energy to ensure that plans and targets are promptly conveyed to every worker and that the conditions necessary for shock work are created in all areas.

The restructuring of socialist competiton and the redirection of competition incentives toward intensive methods require that ministries and departments accelerate work to improve the economic management mechanism. In places where people are in no hurry to do this, labor competition is also inevitably harmed and grass-roots initiative is held back. The example afforded by the Minsk Industrial Housing Construction Production Association is indicative here. After modernization there was a rise in quality and the plant readiness of goods, and deliveries to sites became more regular. The cost of a square meter of housing was cut by R3.5 by reducing the labor-intensiveness of assembly and using progressive materials. However, instead of receiving encouragement the collective was penalized: its material incentive funds were reduced because the volume of output in money terms had fallen.

Such costs must be more quickly and resolutely removed from labor assessment and cost-based methods [zatratnyye metody] must be abandoned, thus clearing the way for competition participants to achieve high final national economic results. Many enterprises are in no hurry to make full use of the rights. Many enterprises are in no hurry to make full use of the rights already granted to collectives to use the incentives contained in competition. For example, of the teams which have achieved fault-free work there are still few which have been awarded the team seal of quality and which, correspondingly, are allocated increased bonuses. The device for transferring to subcontracting enterprises an additional incentive of up to 5 percent of the resources obtained for the production of new and improved goods is rarely used.

However, the Kama Large-Capacity Truck Production Association is making skillful use of this device. There they have 42 teams from 5 different plants -- over 1,500 workers -- combined in a single production network for the manufacture of reduction gear, and a teams council, which provides prompt summaries of end results. The best teams receive extra rewards, shoddy workers are fined. Another five manaufacturing networks have now switched to this form of competition. They make a noticeable contribution to the above-plan production of Kama trucks, and out of the eight models six have been awarded the State Seal of Quality.

As the economic independence of enterprises develops, particularly in the process of the upcoming switch to self-financing based on the experience of the Volga Truck Plant and the Sumy machine building plant named for Frunze, so the role of the labor collective in the formation and distribution of funds increases. This will have a noticeable effect on raising the standing and effectiveness of material incentives if the bonus system at enterprises and organizations is more closely linked to socialist competition achievements. Labor collectives in the coal industry, metallurgy, machine building, and transport are now using many different types of bonuses at a time when just 5-10 percent of material incentive funds are being spent on competition.

Matters are often hindered by a dissipation of manpower and by imprecise criteria. Until just recently competition among rayons in Moscow had 48 indicators, which made it difficult to determine competition winners and to highlight really valuable experience. On the initiative of party and trade union organizations the competition conditions were revised and the number of indicators reduced to seven, but the winners had to fulfill every last one. This work is now proceeding actively in the capital's labor collectives.

Of course, success does not just result from material incentives. The moral atmosphere which surrounds working people and confers on innovators and masters of their trade the respect of their comrades and advantages in the distribution of benefits from social consumption funds is also important. That was the attitude at Tallinn's "Talleks" Association to the volunteers who offered to switch to two-shift working: Care was taken to organize their catering and transport and they were given vacation privileges. This not only helped to improve equipment use but also increased the number of people who took this initiative up.

The assessment of people's producion output is at the same time a question of social justice. When using the incentive system it is important to prevent "wage leveling" and the possibility of obtaining undeserved bonuses and allocations to the material incentive funds. The surest guarantee of this is publicity. The collective must see and make note of any step forward, however slight, and persistently bring laggards and the mediocre up to the standard of the best.

The results of labor are the main criterion of the effectiveness of moral and material incentives in competition. The results of this year, the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, will be a test of how party and trade union committees are actually carrying out the restructuring of competition.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON DEVELOPING VISUAL ARTS

PM180745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

["At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "on Measures To Further Develop the Visual Arts and Increase Their Role in the Communist Education of Working People."

The resolution notes that the visual arts, as an important part of multinational Soviet culture, play an important part in the communist education of the people, actively influence public consciousness, and contribute to the molding of a harmoniously developed personality. The best works of the masters of painting, sculpture, and graphic art have gone down in the fatherland's artistic annals of labor and military exploits and have enriched world progressive art.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the party regards as the chief task of its cultural policy the provision of the widest scope for the manifestation of people's creative abilities and making their lives spiritually rich and multifaceted.

The Soviet people, the resolution says, expect outstanding exponents of the arts to make artistic discoveries and to reveal the truth of life and the present day in an inspired and striking fashion. The novelty, scale, and complexity of the tasks facing the country and the increasing ideological struggle in the modern world demand of every artist and architect intolerance of persistent manifestation of lack of philosophical rigor, triviality, and petty-mindedness. The art of socialist realism, as the CPSU Program says, has it roots in the people and the party. It combines bold innovation in the authentic artistic reproduction of life with the utilization and development of all the progressive traditions of Soviet and world culture.

The CPSU Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on union republican Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republics' councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the USSR Minister of Culture, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, and the USSR Union of Architects, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and provisions and tasks contained in the Central Committee Political Report to the party congress, to make an all-around contribution to the further development of Soviet visual arts; to maintain in the creative milieu an atmosphere of high professional exactingness, responsibility, and social activeness and intolerance of any manifestations of lack of ideological commitment and deviations from the principles of socialist realism in art; to strengthen fruitful cooperation between acknowledged masters and young artists, architects, and designers in tackling topical tasks of socialist artistic culture.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, and the USSR Union of Architects are recommended to increase the effectiveness of political education and organizational work among artists and architects, thus comprehensively contributing to strengthening links between the visual arts and architecture and the practice of communist building, to strengthening their role in enriching the socialist way of life and shaping healthy needs and lofty aesthetic tastes; to pool the efforts of cultural bodies and institutions and creative unions in order to unite artists and architects on the basis of the principles of party-mindedness and national character, authentic and highly artistic depiction of Soviet reality in art using the method of socialist realism, inspired and striking affirmation of new and leading elements in the development of our society, and exposure of anything that is hampering progress.

It is necessary to make more effective use of the system of state and public commissions, to improve the propaganda of the achievements of Soviet art, to ensure coordination and long-term thematic planning of all-union, interrepublican, and republican artistic exhibitions, ensuring that every exhibition fully meets the heightened spiritual needs of working people and is an event in social and cultural life. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to direct efforts toward the solution of tasks of the further rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the artistic cultures of the fraternal peoples of the USSR, paying special attention to organizing systematic and multifaceted exchange of exhibitions among the union and autonomous republics and building up complete collections of Soviet multinational art in the country's museums and art galleries.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists and the USSR Union of Architects are ordered to elaborate a long-term plan for propagandizing monuments with a view to making active use of monuments in the communist education of the population, at the same time as tackling city design and building tasks. Through their creative and socipolitical activity Soviet artists and architects should actively participate in the struggle for peace, the struggle to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding among the peoples and comprehensively develop and strengthen ties with the socialist countries' creative unions and cultural figures abroad.

The USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Union of Architects, and the USSR Academy of Arts, are recommended to organize their work more actively in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, improve the activity of the republican creative unions and local organizations, strengthen democratic principles in work, comprehensively introduce the principles of openness, criticism and self-criticism, and a responsible attitude toward one's activities, strengthen links with the public, stimulate the creative activity of every union member, and make the union membership criteria more rigorous.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Union of Architects, and the Komsomol Central Committee are instructed to implement measures to improve work with creative youth with a view to involving young artists and architects more actively in practical work creating conditions for their civic and creative development and formation of an active life stance, providing them with creative workshops and the requisite materials, ensuring their extensive involvement in exhibitions, and sending outstanding young exponents on creative assignments.

Special appropriations are envisaged for work with young artists and architects, for the purchase of works of art from them, and for the oganization of republican and all-union exhibitions of young artists and architects. At the end of the exhibitions the people responsibile for the best works are given the preferential right to carry out state commissions, to join creative unions, to go on assignments and to creative centers.

The USSR Academy of Arts has the task of coordinating scientific research on topical problems of the theory and practice of the multinational Soviet visual arts and of effecting a synthesis with architecture, implementing the scientific methodological leadership of the training of artists, architectural artists, and art critics in the country's art education establishments, and implementing methodological leadership of the teaching of the visual arts in general education.

To that end the USSR Academy of Arts Presidium are ordered to ensure the further activation of the creative, scientific-pedagogical, and public activity of members of the USSR Academy of Arts. A department of art study and art criticism is being set up at the USSR Academy of Arts. An interdepartmental council on questions of collaboration between the visual arts and architecture is being set up on a voluntary basis.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR Academy of Arts, USSR Union of Artists, and USSR Union of Architects have to increase the role of art criticism and art study in the furter development of the visual arts and architecture, improve the leadership of their press organs, and increase their impact on the creative process, ensuring that the journals of the USSR Union of Artists and the USSR Academy of Arts are veritable propagandists of the true achievements of the visual arts and actively support talented works and spot young talents in good time.

It is necessary to focus the efforts of critics and art experts on the in-depth study and active propaganda of the achievements of the art of socialist realism, establish intolerance of manifestations of mediocrity, lack of ideological commitment, and lack of philosophical discrimination, actively oppose bourgeois asthetic concepts, and carry out multifaceted work on enriching working people's knowledge in the sphere of the visual arts and cultivating healthy artistic tastes.

In order to improve the training of artists and architects in the country's VUZes it is envisaged that training programs and training methods literature on artistic disciplines for educational establishments training artists, architectural artists, and art experts will be elaborated by institutes and approved by the USSR Academy of Arts in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Minisltry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and training programs, textbooks, and methodological literature on the visual arts for general educational schools and extramural establishment will be elaborated and approved by the USSR Ministry of Education in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Arts. The 6-year course is being resurrected in the architectural faculties of artistic VUZes and at the Moscow and Sverdlovsk Architectural Institutes. A faculty of the theory and history of the visual arts is to open at the Moscow V.I. Surikov State Institute of Art; a postgraduate course is being organized at that institute and at the I. Ye. Repin Institute of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; gold, silver, and bronze medals of the USSR Academy of Arts are to be instituted and will be awarded annually in a competition among art VUZ graduates for the best diploma work. Graduates who obtain gold medals will be sent abroad on special courses.

The resolution envisages that art VUZes under the USSR Ministry of Culture will carry out predominantly targeted training of specialists for interested enterprises and organizations taking into account the recommendations of local organizations of the USSR Union of Artists. On completing their training the young specialists are sent to work in these organizations and at enterprises which are responsible for finding them jobs and using them in accordance with their specialties.

The resolution envisages setting up the Siberian-Far East branches of the USSR Academy of Arts in Krasnoyarsk and USSR Academy of Arts creative workshops for painting, sculptue, and graphic art, and for effecting a synthesis between the visual arts and architecture; and an artistic institute and artistic secondary school at the institute. An institute of painting, sculpture, and art teaching under the RSFSR Ministry of Culture is also to be organized in 1987-1988 in Moscow and based at the Moscow "Pamyati 1905 Goda" Art School.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Education, The USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Academy of Arts, and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences are instructed to implement a system of measures to assist general educational schools, extramural establishments, and organs of people's education to improve the artistic education of children and young people.

A procedure is to be established whereby the creation of memorials and monuments of statewide significance and the comprehensive architectural and artistic execution of very important architectural groups, buildings, and structures in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the union republics, and other major cities in the country are carried out on the basis of competitions.

Authorization has been given to include expenditure on artistic work associated with creating a synthesis between the visual arts and architecture in the estimated cost of construction and installation work on main construction projects in the sum of one-two percent of the total estimate.

The USSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Arts are ordered to elaborate and implement a comprehensive program of scientific research in the sphere of collaboration between the visual arts and architecture. Three extra gold and five extra silver medals of the USSR Academy of Arts have been instituted for the most significant achievements in the sphere of the visual and decorative and applied arts and architecture.

The intention is to set up a financially autonomous creative production organization in Moscow to plan and carry out work on the comprehensive artistic execution of civil construction projects on the basis of existing artistic facilities in Moscow.

Union republican councils of ministers are authorized if necessary to place on the establishment of gorispolkoms the post of chief city artist and to set up in the ispolkom a chief city artist department to take charge of and supervise the artistic shaping of the urban environment.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, USSR Academy of Arts, USSR Union of Artists, and USSR Union of Architects are instructed, in conjunction with the AUCCTU, to adopt measures to further develop and propagandize amateur creative art.

Union republican Councils of Ministers are given the task of paying special attention to the development of traditional folk art enterprises and setting up, if necessary, protected cultural and historical zones. When planning the output of folk art enterprises it is recommended that primary considerations be given to the artistic and qualitative indicators.

The resolution envisages increasing by 50-100 percent the expenditure of the USSR Ministry of Culture and of the USSR Union of Artists on orders for the purchase of artistic works and also for the organization of exhibition activities.

In order to create favorable conditions for maintaining, restoring, and tidying up historical, cultural, and architectural monuments of great importance in terms of the patriotic education of Soviet people, especially the younger generation, it is intended to allocate the requisite material and financial resources for carrying out repair and restoration work with the intention of raising the volume of work to the value of R300 million by 1990 and R500 million by 2000.

Union republican councils of ministrees are instructed, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Culture, USSR Academy of Arts, USSR Union of Artists, USSR Union of Architects, and societies for the protection of historical and cultural monuments, to elaborate and approve plans for restoration work up to the year 2000, plans to develop the network of scientific restoration workshops, strengthen the material and technical base, and provide highly skilled cadres.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade is recommended to expand the output of illustrated monographs, albums, and other publications on the creative work of leadering exponents of the visual arts and architecture and on very important historical stages and patterns of the development of socialist realist art and the processes of mutual rapprochement and enrichment of the artistic cultures of the USSR fraternal peoples, and to produce illustrated editions of artistic literature.

The USSR State Committee for Cinematography is given the task of making movies (including documentary and popular scientific movies) depicting the achievements of multinational Soviet visual arts and architecture.

The editorial offices of central newspapers and journals and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are instructed to regularly propagandize the work of outstanding exponents of socialist realism, to create a variety of genres of television and radio programs and features on the achievements of the multinational Soviet visual arts and their synthesis with architecture, and also on museum collections, major exhibitions, and important events in artistic life.

The party organizations of creative unions and cultural organs are to actively work to improve the activity of cultural unions and institutions in the spirit of the 27th Party Congress decisions and to support artists' and architects' fruitful efforts to create outstanding new works and a harmonious artistic environment. Ideological principle, respect for talent, and tact should be the norms of party organizations' work with the creative intelligentsia.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the document says, express firm confidence that Soviet artists and architects, through their creative labor, will make a considerable contribution to the successful implementation of the country's grand plans for economic and social development and will satisfy the people's growing spiritual needs to the fullest possible extent.

A USSR Council of Ministers resolution has also been adopted "On measures to strengthen the production and material and technical base of the visual arts, whereby the relevant ministries and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms are instructed to carry out in 1987-1996 the construction and modernization of the facilities of the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the RSFSR Ministry of Culture, including the buildings of educational establishments, exhibition halls, creative centers, production combines and workshops, storerooms of the State Russian Museum, and a number of other facilities.

The USSR Gosplan is ordered to envisage in draft plans for the relevant years allocating capital investment and planning and survey work quotas to the USSR Ministry of Culture and RSFSR Council of Ministers for the construction and modernization of the aforementioned facilities and increasing (in the 12th 5-Year Plan) the USSR Artists' Union's capital investment quotas for the construction, modernization, and reequipping of artistic production enterprises, exhibition halls and storerooms, salons, workshops, and creative art centers.

The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab are given the task of envisaging in plans for the relevant years the allocation to the USSR Ministry of Culture, RSFSR Council of Ministers, Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms, and the USSR Union of Artists the requisite materials and equipment for constructing and modernizing visual arts facilities.

Union republican councils of ministers and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms are instructed to ensure the planning and construction of rooms in the top stories of apartment blocks for the organization of artists' workshops, the construction of artists' and architects' cooperative workshops, and the creation of housing construction cooperatives on applications from USSR Union and Artists organizations; they must ensure the planned leasing of nonresidential premises to members of the USSR Union of Artists, members of the USSR Union of Architects, and associations of young artists and art researchers for reequipping as workshops.

The relevant ministries and departments are given the task of envisaging in plans for 1987-90 allocating to the USSR Union of Artists the requisite raw materials, supplies, motor transport, and equipment to ensure in the 12th 5-Year Plan the modernization of the production base and the equipping of visual arts institutions and organization and.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry is instructed to implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan the revamping of production and replacement of obsolete equipment at the Leningrad artists' paints plant, part of the "Pigment" Science and Association, in order to ensure the production of the range, quality, and volume of artists' paints agreed with the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Union of Artists. More extensive scientific research and geological work is to be carried out to find natural and create synthetic pigments, improve the quality of artists' paints, and supply them in small packages. Production of moldings made from polymers and synthetic resins will be organized.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood-processing Industry will supply the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Union of Artists with high-quality moldings, cardboard, and sheet and web paper.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is ordered to start producing various grades of canvas in 1987, removing all artificial additives from the production process.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade are given the task of envisaging in draft plans for exports and imports in 1987-90 the purchase and supply to the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Union of Artists of the requisite equipment and materials for visual arts institutions and enterprises.

A number of other measures are envisaged aimed at strengthening the production and material and technical base of the visual arts.

A USSR Council of Ministers order was also adopted on the matter in hand relating to material provision for people working within the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, and USSR Union of Architects, which, in particularly, authorizes an increase in the rate of remuneration for the creation of outstanding artistic works and series of illustrated books which make a great impact on the development of socialist realist art.

The USSR Ministry of Culture has instituted 10 annual prizes for the creation of highly artistic works of visual art of of all types and genres and for major works of art research.

The procedure has been established for pensions for artists who are members of the cultural workers' trade union but are not members of the USSR Union of Artists and whose relationships with organizations and enterprises are regulated by contracts.

The salaries of people working for the USSR Academy of Arts, USSR Union of Artists, and USSR Union of Architects will increase as of 1 January 1987.

Other measures have been outlined on improving material incentives and the creative work of artists and personnel of visual arts and architecture institutions.

YELTSIN'S SEP ACTIVITIES SUMMARIZED

Attends School Opening

PM191403 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Lesson of Peace"]

[Text] On 1 September Moscow schools, vocational and technical colleges, tekhnikums, and VUZes flung open their doors. More than 1.8 million students and schoolchildren started their studies. The nationwide holiday -- Knowledge Day -- was celebrated by holding rallies, meetings, and lineups in all the country's educational establishments.

By tradition the first school lesson is the Lesson of Peace. Party, war, and labor veterans, leading production workers and innovators, and literary and artistic figures went along to tell the kids about the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's Statement, and the significance of International Peace Year.

Students were addresed by Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries and bureau members and the leaders of ministries and departments, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, and the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary B.N. Yeltsin attended the opening of school No 1119 in Gagarinskiy Rayon and the Lesson of Peace.

Chairs Transportation Meeting

PM191413 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Moscow City Soviet Party Group"]

[Text] On 6 September, before the Moscow City Soviet session, there was a meeting of the Moscow City Soviet Party Group, which heard a report from Communist deputy N.I. Ulezlo, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, on the work done to fulfill the Moscow Gorispolkom's decisions on developing passenger transport in the city.

Comrade Ulezlo informed the meeting participants that 103 new city passenger transport routes have been opened in the city over the last few years, rolling stock has been increased by 1,000 units, and additional departmental buses have been used to carry Muscovites during the rush hour.

At the same time Comrade Ulezlo admitted that many of the measures planned to improve the work of passenger transport are being implemented only slowly.

The Communist deputies who spoke at the meeting seriously criticized Comrade Ulezlo for the delays and insufficient persistence in taking measures to strengthen the material and technical base of passenger transport, to develop the transport network, and to improve traffic organization and for failing to devote sufficient attention to solving social problems at transport enterprises and training and retaining driver and repair worker cadres. A large number of proposals for improving passenger traffic were made.

The party group noted that N.I. Ulezlo had failed to achieve any noticeable improvement in the work of public transport and had poorly organized the fulfillment of the decisions adopted on these questions.

His attention was drawn to the impermissibility of disruptions and amendments in fulfilling the measures ratified by Moscow Gorispolkom.

The Moscow Gorispolkom recommended that the progress of the work to develop Moscow's transport system by analyzed on the basis of the year's results and that the question "On the State of and Measures to Improve Transport Services to the City's Population" be submitted for examination by the session in 1987.

The meeting was chaired B.N. Yeltsin, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Party Group and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Chairs Winter Readiness Meeting

PM191425 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Strict Control of Winter Preparation Work"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom to examine the question of the capital's readiness for the coming winter. Secretaries of party raykoms, chairmen of rayispolkoms, and leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and administrations, the Moscow Rayon Power Administration, and a number of ministries were invited to the conference. [passage omitted]

The conference was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Addresses Veteran's Council

PM191427 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Party Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A session of the party gorkom's new Council of Veterans ratified by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau was held 10 September.

Urgent tasks for the council and party and social organizations in solving key problems of the city's life and activity were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to enhancing veterans' contribution to improving ideological, political, and educational work with the population at their places of residence and with young people and teenagers, and to improving the coordination of this activity. Questions of involving veterans enjoying a well-deserved retirement in various forms of activity in the city's national economic sectors were examined. [passage omitted]

The council session was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Attends Education Meeting

LD192318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Today in Moscow at a meeting of the aktiv of workers in public, vocational, and technical education, tasks were discussed for fulfilling the reform of secondary and vocational schools in the light of the party's demands. Discussing a broad range of problems relating to the reform's implementation, the participants at the meeting pointed out the need to further improve the system of professional orientation for pupils and enhance the effectiveness of their labor education. Those who spoke pointedly presented the issues of an intergrated operation of the education process. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting's work.

Visits Festival

LD212105 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Leningradskiy Rayon Day is the name of a festival held in Moscow today. The famous Friendship Park, planted 30 years ago by participants of the Sixth World Youth Festival, is a favorite place for Muscovites to relax. Today, however, it was particularly beautiful and crowded. [passage omitted] Today, in conversation with Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin and other leaders of the city, Muscovites and guests expressed the wish that such rayon, street, and town festivals should become a good tradition. This is because they not only represent pleasant relaxation and enjoyment for the people, but also exposure for new talents, for our new reserves and potential in the organization of leisure, and also simply because in every feature of such a festival one senses a genuine concern for people.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-21 SEP REPORTED

LD200652/LD220232

[Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 18-21 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 September

The grain growers from Kemerovo Oblast commenced the threshing of the 2d millionth metric ton of grain. It is noteworthy that the harvest is being carried out in a more organized way than in past years. (0104)

The machine operators from the Ukraine commenced a mass harvest of sugar betts. In cooperation with transport workers, the farmers intend to supply 48 million metric tons of sugar beet for processing. (0104)

The 150,000th metric ton of cotton will be delivered to the storage points of Tajikistan. The pace of the present harvest in the republic is somewhat lower than those in the preceding years. This is linked with late ripening of cotton. (0204)

Kustanay Oblast has delivered 1.5 million metric tons of grain to date, and each day the total is growing by 100,000 to 120,000 metric tons. (0330)

The harvesting of sugar bet has begun in Saratov Oblast from 20,000 hectares. (0430)

Karakalpak ASSR: 420,000 metric tons of fodder have been laid-in, which is the amount drawn up by the annual plan. (0600)

A TASS correspondent has been told in the republic's agro-industrial committee that Azerbaijan farms have started mass harvesting of corn. Almost 32,000 hectares of land initially allotted to corn for silo has been transferred to grain. Some agrotechnical measures have been taken which shortened the time needed for the ripening of corn cobs by almost a month. (0900)

Moldavia: sowing of winter crops has begun. An area of 350,000 hectares has been allocated for these crops, which is nearly a third more than last year. (Moscow Television Russian "Novosti" newscast. (1030)

Tambov Oblast has fulfilled, the 9-month plan of livestock production ahead of schedule; 100,000 metric tons of meat -- almost 15,000 metric tons more than in the same period last year -- have been delivered to storage centers and processing enterprises. The milk production plan also has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. (1100)

Grain farms of Armenia finished their grain harvest. (2300)

19 September

Grain crops in Tuva have been cut on 100,000 hectares to date. More than half of the grain from this area has been threshed. The crop is higher than that of last year. (000)

500,000 metric tons of grain has been put into storage by the farms of Omsk Oblast, half of which is wheat. (0204)

Farmers from Tomsk Oblast are carrying outgrain threshing on the last 100,000 hectares. Each hectare yields 4-5 quintals of grain more than last year. (0204)

Kalinin Oblast farmers have dispatched 182,000 metric tons of grain to the state: (1500)

20 September

Belgorod farmers have commenced mass harvest of sugar beet. The crop will be harvested from the area exceeding 150,000 hectares. (0400)

Altay Kray already has sold the state 2.5 million metric tons of grain. (1500)

Kazakhstan machine operators have commenced the harvesting of corn for grain in all places. The grain obtained in check threshings is 10-15 and in front-ranking farms, 20 quintals more per hectare than before the new technology was implemented. More than 100,000 hectares under crops are being cultivated according to industrial technology in the republic. (2300)

21 September

Rain keeps falling in Kurgan Oblast during the concluding stage of harvesting. Roughly 600,000 hectares have not yet been threshed. In the eastern rayons, not even half of the grain-producing area has been threshed. Many farms blame the weather for their own shortcomings. Additional personnel and machinery are being sent in from other oblasts. The crop is good; the task now is to complete the harvesting within the next few days. (0700)

Harvesting is coming to an end in Tselinograd Oblast. The task now is to hand the grain over to the state. Over 1.7 million metric tons already have been handed over to the state. Many fields have been intensively cultivated this year, and their yields are up by 5-6 quintals per hectare. However, more productive agricultural machinery and new cereal varieties would boost output even more, but the main requirement is a more careful approch to the job. A problem at the moment is that of dispatching the grain from the virgin lands. There are not enough railway grain wagons. A virgin lands railway official says that 1,100 or 1,200 wagons are needed every day to ensure a smooth grain-transporting operation. Currently, the railway has only 700-800 a day because the South Urals railway and, especially, the Central Asian railways are in no hurry to return the specialized wagons. In September, over 70 grain trains were sent out into the Central Asian networks, but only 11 have returned so far. This has worsened the situation in Kustanay Oblast, one of Kazakhstan's major granaries, and in other virgin lands oblasts. (0700)

In Novosibirsk Oblast railway workers are having to transfer damp grain from one elevator to another in which the drying capability is not on full load. Not all grain-receiving enterprises in the oblast were well prepared for the harvest season. The Bureau of the Novosibirsk Obkom has reprimanded Kobitskiy, the head of the Oblast Grain Products Board, for unsatisfactory preparation of grain-receiving enterprises for the autumn harvest. At the moment 45,000 to 50,000 metric tons of grain are being gathered in every 24 hours in Novosibirsk Oblast.

Grain from 1.7 million hectares has been threshed so far in the oblast -- 82 percent of the planned quantity. There is a lot of grain; the main task now is to preserve it. (0700)

Cereals have now been threshed on almost 90 percent of the area on which they are grown. Harvesting is still at its peak in the eastern areas of the country. (1100)

Harvesting in the Altay Kray is near completion. Despite the rain, the pace of harvesting is faster than last year. Twelve rayons already have finished bringing in the harvest. Grain has been harvested from over 90 percent of the grain-producing land. The state has thus far received over 2.5 million metric tons of grain. Plans for the production of strong and valuable varieties of wheat already have been overfulfilled. Farmers are working round the clock. (1100)

Potatoes are being lifted from the fields of Belorussia. Potatoes have been harvested on about half of the plantations in the country as a whole. (1100)

Of the planned quantity of livestock fodder needed for the winter, approximately 20 percent still has to be prepared. (1100)

Farms in the Mary Non-Chernozem Zone have begun the mass top-dressing of winter crops. Agricultural air facilities are being used in addition to ground-based equipment. As well as fertilizers, preparations are being used in the soil which help to prevent the infection of plants. (1500)

Uzbekistan. 500,000 metric tons of high-grade cotton had been delivered to the republic's acceptance points by this morning. The agricultural workers of Fergana Oblast have headed the competition. Unfortunately, the harvesting rate is still slower than last year. Of particular concern is the state of affairs in the central Syrdarya and Dzhizak Oblasts. (2230)

In Kirghizia the mass harvesting of raw cotton has begun. It is noted that the harvest has ripened much later than normal. (2230)

The grain harvesting is drawing to a close in Bashkiria. The grain crops have been harvested on 95 percent of the total acreage. (2304)

PROGRESS OF FIELD WORK UP TO 15 SEP REPORTED

LD190915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The lastest report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration has been compiled. According to data up to 15 September, grain and pulse crops (apart from corn) have been reaped on an area of about 100 million hectares, and they have been threshed on nearly 93 million hectares. Potatoes have been lifted on 1.4 million hectares, which is 47 percent. Winter crops have been allocated on an area of over 25 million hectares. By mid-September, plans for the sale of grain to the state of all union republics and 23 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR have been fulfilled. Farms in Tyumen, North Kazakhstan, Omsk, and Kurgan Oblasts are behind with the harvest.